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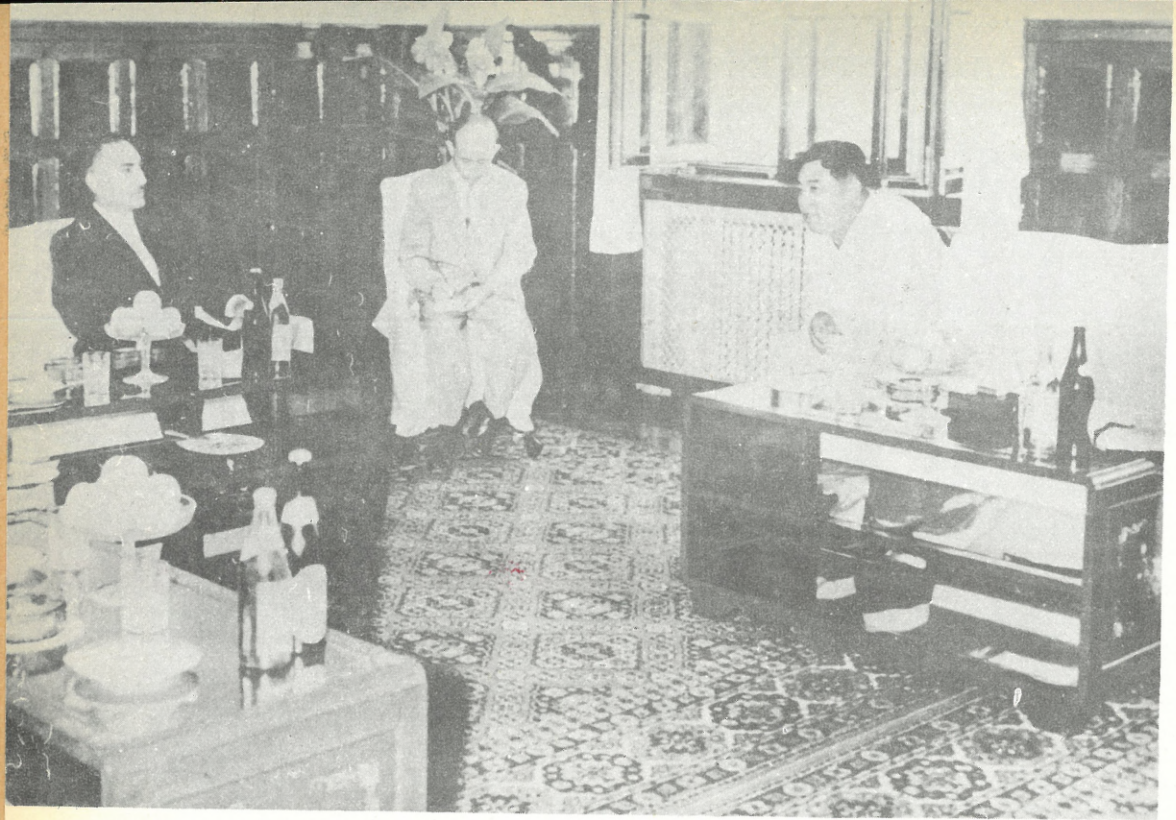
No. 64

1961

**WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA—
LEADING AND GUIDING FORCE
OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE**

Foreign Trade Growing

THUS HE LED US



On August 14 Premier Kim Il Sung received the Government Delegation of the Iraqi Republic

A group of Mongolian children arrived in Korea to spend their holidays with the Korean children



KOREA TODAY

No. 9 (64)

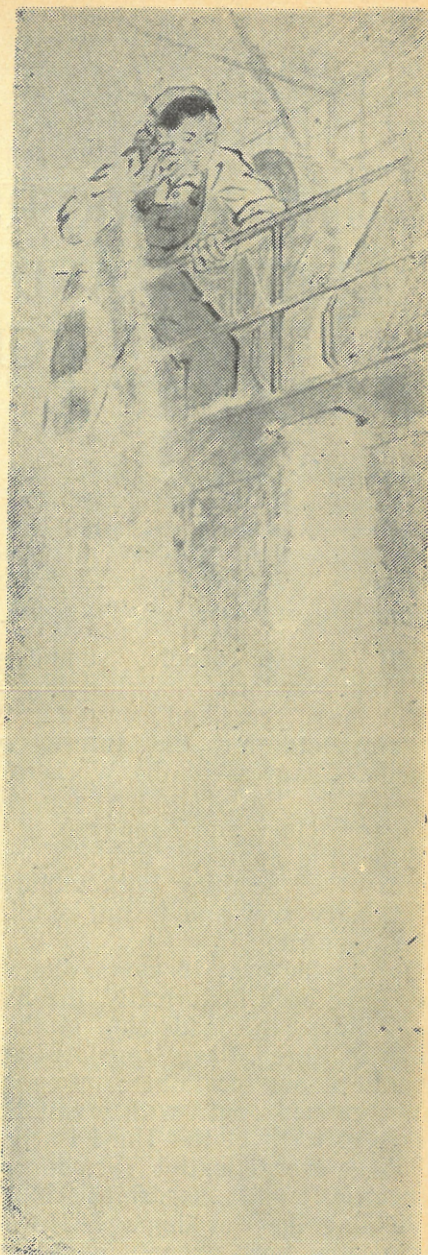
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MONTHLY JOURNAL Published by
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING
HOUSE

Pyongyang

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Korean painting "Fertilizer Falls"
By Choi Do Ryul

Back Cover: "Peasant Dance" Mosaic from the Grand Theatre in
Pyongyang

THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA — LEADING AND GUIDING FORCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

THE Korean people, summing up the great historic victories they have won in the past years and inspired by the brighter prospects for the future, greet the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea—the Party which has always led them to victory and happiness.

With the approach of the Congress, our country is seething with unparalleled revolutionary zeal and is full of life and optimistic spirits.

During the past 16 years, short though it may have been historically, the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have translated the age-old dream of our forefathers into reality. They have carried out with credit the historic tasks set forth at the Third Party Congress (1956), energetically surmounting untold difficulties and hardships in the way of healing the war damage. Thus, a radical change has been brought about in the political, economic and cultural life of the country.

In towns and the countryside an undivided sway of socialist production relations has been established, and the source of exploitation and poverty removed once and for all.

The colonial lopsidedness of industry has been eliminated and powerful heavy and light industries have been built. As a result, the Korean people are now able to

produce on their own automobile, tractor, excavator and 3,000-ton press as well as 3,000-ton vessel. More, they have built the vinalon factory, the world's biggest, with their own technique, materials and equipment.

The success of rural co-operativization represents one of the biggest gains of the socialist revolution in our country. With irrigation canals running through the length and breadth of the countryside and machines having taken the place of farmers in the fields, our agriculture knows no crop failure.

All the people are living in comfort, entitled to work and are provided with an opportunity of studying, without worries about food, clothing and housing.

This great change in our people's life is the fruit of the seasoned leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unbending will and creative efforts of our people who, united as one, would willingly go through even fire and water if the Party call upon them to do so.

Thanks to its boundless fidelity to the fatherland and people and its correct guidance, the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys tremendous support and trust among the entire people; it is the organizer of all victories and represents wisdom and glory for the Korean people.

Today, the Workers' Party of Korea has entered a new stage in its development and grown into a powerful force that can successfully tackle any revolutionary tasks and smash the enemies no matter how strong they may be.

This, by no means, has been achieved by chance. The Workers' Party of Korea is invincible because it is the continuer of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisan fighters led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, who, holding high the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland, waged an indomitable struggle for national liberation in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, because it has sprung up from the roots of that glorious struggle, inheriting its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its revolutionary spirit.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a Marxist-Leninist Party founded on the Leninist principles of Party organization; it is the direct successor of the glorious revolutionary traditions formed by the Korean Communists in the course of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The Korean working class and working people waged protracted, arduous struggle against all descriptions of national and class enemies.

The 30's marked a new stage in the national liberation struggle of the Korean people. The Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution for the first time in the history of our revolutionary movement, thereby mapping out the correct revolutionary lines and bringing the national liberation struggle of our people onto the stage of anti-Japanese armed struggle.

From the beginning, the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by the Communists were carried on in close connection with the struggle for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, and in the course of the armed struggle the ideological and organizational preparations for the founding of the Party were made.

The Communists upheld the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the course of the principled struggle against leftist and rightist opportunism and sectarianism, and laid a firm mass basis for the Party, revolutionizing the masses through the systematic

propagation of Marxist-Leninist theories among them.

In the protracted revolutionary struggle the Communists displayed indomitable revolutionary spirit and accumulated invaluable experiences.

The Workers' Party of Korea has been built on such brilliant revolutionary traditions; it sprang and has grown up from such a deep historical root. Since its inception, the Workers' Party of Korea has always led our people to one victory after another and opened an era of national prosperity without precedence in the history of Korea, carrying the future of the country and people on its shoulders.

The Party has all along been true to Marxism-Leninism and carried out great revolutionary changes in the development of our society by settling all problems confronting the Korean revolution in a creative manner firmly based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

The line of establishing a revolutionary, democratic base in the northern part of our Republic charted out immediately after liberation, the basic line of the post-war economic construction for ensuring priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the policy for agricultural co-operation and socialist transformation of private industry and trade, and the programme for the peaceful unification of the country—all this is proof of the fact that our Party has creatively applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism in solving all the problems posed by life itself with a profound revolutionary insight.

From the first days of liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea had to chart the future of the country and nation in exceedingly complex and difficult conditions.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists threw serious obstacles in the way of the Korean people who had launched out upon the building of a new life after liberation.

Having seized South Korea, the U.S. imperialists began, from the first day of their occupation, to suppress the democratic forces and whip together the reactionaries in South Korea in their efforts to split our nation.

At the same time they adopted an aggres-

sive policy to turn South Korea into a military base and a colony. From this came the complex, arduous and protracted character of the Korean revolution.

The situation being thus, the Party set forth its political line of establishing and consolidating in North Korea a powerful democratic base of the revolution, a base which would finally ensure us complete independence; then the Party mustered the working masses for its implementation.

This basic political line adopted by the Party was most correct, a creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory to the specific conditions of our country on the basis of a scientific analysis of the political situation obtaining in our country after liberation.

The enforcement of democratic reforms led to the establishment of the people's democratic system in the North, the building of the democratic base as the guarantee of national unification, and to the creation of material conditions for laying the foundation of socialism.

In the course of the democratic reforms and bitter class battles against the reactionary classes the workers and peasants raised their class consciousness and ideological level, and the political unity of the entire working people was fortified.

All this provided the opportunity for the triumphant anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution in the North to develop into the socialist revolution.

Our people, under the leadership of the Party, further extended and developed the gains of the democratic reforms in the North, gradually setting foot on the path of carrying out the tasks of the transition to socialism.

However, due to the aggressive war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, the peaceable creative labour of our people was brought to a halt.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was convincing proof of the correctness of the Party line for the creation of the democratic base, of the monolithic unity of the Party and the masses, and the invincible vital force of the people's democratic system set up in the North. It has lent further confirmation to the truth that no force on earth can ever conquer a people that have taken power in their hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

If our Party, as Comrade Kim Il Sung stated, had not established and rapidly consolidated the democratic base in the North by mobilizing all the patriotic forces, we should have never been able to repulse the armed invasion of the 16 imperialist countries headed by the United States, nor could we have safeguarded the independence and honour of our homeland.

Powerful political and economic might of North Korea whose people are guided by the Workers' Party of Korea, the indomitable revolutionary spirit and lofty socialist patriotism of our people who are united firmly around the Party, the active support and encouragement of the fraternal countries—these were factors bringing us the glorious victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The historic changes effected in our country after the war and the great upsurge in socialist construction have convincingly demonstrated the great vitality of our Party's economic line of ensuring priority growth for heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

After the war we set out to rehabilitate the national economy and build up socialism on the debris. Our enemies said that we could never rise again to our feet and that it would take scores of years to erect houses and factories.

Our Party, however, firmly relying on the inexhaustible energy of the people who had withstood the ordeals of war and risen up like a phoenix, set the tasks of quickly rehabilitating and developing the war-devastated national economy so as to further consolidate the economic foundation of our Republic and recover the war-ruined people's living in a short span of time. To successfully tackle the tasks, our Party laid down the basic line of ensuring priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture for the post-war economic reconstruction; then, the Party mobilized the working masses to its fulfilment.

Only by unwaveringly adhering to this line and unswervingly carrying it through, could we bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction, build up the firm foundation of heavy industry with the machine-building branch as the core, and of light industry. Agriculture has made equal-

ly great progress. As a result, the problem of meeting the people's needs for food has been successfully solved.

Our Party creatively solved the problem of agricultural co-operation, one of the most difficult tasks in the socialist revolution, and of the socialist transformation of the private industry and trade.

In adopting its policy for agricultural co-operation, the Party proceeded from the belief that the socialist transformation of the production relations in the countryside could possibly be accomplished prior to the technical re-equipment of the rural economy, if the existing possibilities for co-operation and the ardent desire of the peasant masses were relied on. By creatively applying the Leninist theory on co-operation to the specific conditions of our country, our Party could carry through the difficult task of agricultural co-operation in a matter of only 4 or 5 years.

Our Party completed the socialist transformation of private industry and trade in urban communities, along with agricultural co-operation.

Thanks to the correct Party line for the technical and cultural revolution, great changes have taken place in the cultural and moral life of our people.

All these facts show that the Party policies most truthfully reflect the objective requirements of social development and the basic interests of the masses.

Another outstanding feature of the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea lies in the fact that it carries through its policy with a revolutionary sweep and is always daring in thinking and acting.

Once a correct line or policy was adopted, our Party carried it through unwaveringly, in whatsoever complex and difficult conditions. Particular mention should be made of the fact that our Party has always based itself on the high-pitched enthusiasm of the masses and scientific calculations in tackling the matured problems in each stage, holding a firm grip on the key point and coping with them in an intensive manner.

More, no sooner had a problem been solved than our Party took up another main link in the chain and tackled it, rousing the people to uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Party

Central Committee held in the internally and externally most complicated and difficult period, upheld the Party line and smashed the machinations of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary, sectarian elements. Problems of socialist construction were at the centre of the debate. Thus the Plenum struck a spark to the Chullima movement in our country.

The proposal for beginning the "Let one machine-tool make another" movement and for building local industry factories furnished proof of the bold plan and the revolutionary sweep of the Party. As socialist up-building surged forward, more machines were required in every branch of the national economy. The Party called our heroic working class to the machine-tool multiplying movement. And more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced over and above the plan in a little over a year.

To supply more consumer goods to the people, the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee decided to build local industry factories in a big way. And over 1,000 such factories were built in only a few months.

The whole country is now covered with a dense network of factories.

The Bookchung meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the task of increasing the acreage under fruit to more than 300,000 jungbo and the mulberry fields to over 100,000 jungbo within the coming 4-5 years.

This is another daring plan to turn all the mountain slopes into fruit-gardens and mulberry fields.

This shows the steadfast standpoint and the skilful organizational ability of the Party which puts forward bold plans and carries them out with dexterity on all fronts of socialist construction.

Another proof of wisdom of the Party's leadership lies in mustering and converting the creative might of the masses into a great material force. In so doing, the Party relies on the inexhaustible force of the masses, especially on their patriotic zeal and revolutionary spirit.

The Party, which inherited the mass viewpoint and the popular work style of the anti-Japanese partisan fighters, has always firmly adhered to the revolutionary mass-line of relying upon the working people—

creators of history—and standing for their interests

When confronted with a difficult task, the Party directly takes counsel with the masses and finds the key to its solution.

Thanks to the correct enlistment of the might of the masses, it was possible for the Party to rehabilitate the ruined national economy in a short space of time; solve the difficult tasks of laying the foundation for the socialist industrialization and of enhancing the people's living standards; ensure the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, of central industry and local industry and of heavy industry and light industry; and carry on the technical revolution in parallel with the cultural revolution.

It is because the Party trusted the masses and the masses put faith in the Party that we could surmount all the difficulties cropping up in our way and bring about the great Chullima upsurge even in the complex and difficult situation when our people were engaged in the first round of the battle for the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan.

The Chullima work-team movement, which has become a powerful driving force in the socialist construction of our country, serves as striking proof of the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Party with the masses.

"This movement means great victory for our Party's popular work method and mass line of trusting the masses, always relying on them and mustering the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses to overcome all difficulties." (Kim Il Sung)

In guiding the masses the Party always set the example of skilfully combining general guidance with individual guidance. The Party does not confine itself to laying down its line and policy and giving general assignments; it goes deep into the masses to verify whether the line, policy and assignments have been correctly drawn up; it concentrates the main efforts on an important link and then generalizes the experiences acquired in the course of its activities.

This is how the Party tackles the task, a method applied by the Party Central Committee in its work.

The guidance given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Party organizations of Chungsan-ri and Kangsu County was a

paragon of this method practised in a concentrated form, and this marked a turning point for our Party and state organs in bringing about a great change in their work.

The Chungsan-ri spirit, the Chungsan-ri method, known by these names, has set the whole country afire with revolutionary passion, taking a firm grip of the hearts of millions of the masses; it has given a strong impetus to fresh innovations and upsurge in all domains of political, economic and cultural life of the country. It has equally a tremendous effect on the spiritual life of the people.

In the course of the struggle for carrying the Chungsan-ri method into life, the ranks of Party nuclei have been built up still firmer in all spheres, and the unity of the Party and the bonds between the Party and the masses cemented as never before.

The most precious achievements registered in the course of the struggle is that the broad masses have been educated to rally more firmly around the Party.

The most arduous and difficult task in the building of socialism and communism is transformation of the consciousness of the masses. The Party is successfully tackling this arduous task by means of energetic political education. Particularly, the Chungsan-ri method is playing a decisive role in this field.

In the course of carrying out the tasks set down in the recent Red Letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to the entire Party members, the work of educating and remoulding the masses has become a movement of the Party members and working people as a whole.

In this way large numbers of men of a new, communist type are being turned out everywhere in our country, and Communist ethics is prevailing in all spheres of the people's life.

This attests to the fact that ideological and spiritual preparations, together with material and technical, are successfully being made by our Party to set our country on the path of Communism.

At present, our people are devoting all their energy and talent to the struggle for realizing the majestic programme of the Seven-Year Plan, a programme for a decisive step forward in socialist industrialization and for radical improvement in the

people's living standards. The Seven-Year Plan will also bring a new phase in our struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The rapid growth of the forces of socialism in the northern part of the Republic constitutes the sure guarantee of the peaceful unification of the country.

Today the balance of forces, externally and internally, has changed decisively in favor of our revolution.

The South Korean people, encouraged by the growth of the world forces of peace and socialism and by the historic success in socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic, are coming out more and more persistently in the struggle against the American imperialists and their lackeys, striking one blow after another to the foundation of their regime.

Under the guidance of the Workers' Party, the Korean people have striven energetically for facilitating the peaceful unification of the country.

The Party has time and again put forward the most just and reasonable proposals for the peaceful unification of the country, calling the entire people to the struggle for their realization.

The success the Korean people have scored in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and socialist construction in the northern part of the Re-

public, attests to the correctness of the Party policies and wisdom of its tested guidance.

To strengthen the militancy, unity and solidarity of the Party, with which the Korean people entirely cast in their lot, is the earnest of all our victories.

The path the Workers' Party of Korea has traversed has been the path of victory.

Its sustained efforts for greater unity of its ranks and for closer bonds between the Party and the masses have been at the root of all the victories it has won in the struggle for surmounting the trials and tribulations.

The invincible unity and solidarity of the Party is likewise due to the fact that it has been organized with Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been steeled and tested in the course of the long drawn-out, arduous revolutionary struggle, as its guiding core.

The Korean people hold in high esteem the guiding core of our revolution and place their boundless trust and love in the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are rallied rock-firm around the Party and confidently marching forward for a higher eminence in socialist construction and in the struggle for the cause of the peaceful unification of the country.

GREAT FIVE YEARS

SOME five years have elapsed since the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. Five years is not a long period. However, great progress has been registered in the socialist construction of our country. During the period deep-going changes took place in the looks of the country. Our working people attained great success in their struggle to implement the tasks set forth at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today our working people look back upon the excellent results with a sense of great pride. The Third Party Congress set forth the basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan as follows:

"The plan is to further promote the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic by laying a solid foundation for socialist industrialization of the country and effecting socialist collectivization of agriculture. In other words, it is to steadily continue the priority development of heavy industry; to ensure rapid progress in all branches of the national economy on the basis of technical reconstruction and increasing labour productivity; to develop swiftly production in agriculture and light industry; and to raise markedly on this basis the material well-being and cultural standard of our people, and thus to consolidate the base of our revolution—the northern half of the Republic—into a mighty material base for the peaceful unification and independence of the country."

Indeed, the plan was the first long-range and prospective plan in the history of our country and the tasks were stupendous. Onerous difficulties lay in our way when we were ready to embark upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

Though the situation at home called for a very rapid tempo in the growth of production, we were short of materials and funds.

Moreover, it was around this period that international reaction launched frenzied anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign and the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs took subversive action against the northern half of the Republic.

More, within our Party the anti-Party, sectarian elements set themselves against the Party and revolution.

However, the working people of our country rallied more closely around the Party, following unwaveringly the path shown by the Party. For all hardships, they fulfilled the vast tasks of the Five-Year Plan in two and a half years in the gross industrial output value, and in four years on all indices.

With the fulfilment of the basic tasks set forth by the Third Party Congress the source of exploitation has been eliminated completely, the foundation of an independent national economy firmly established and the people's living standard improved radically. Under the circumstances the entire Korean people are greeting the Fourth Party Congress.

FIRM FOUNDATION OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION

The major task in the field of industry during the First Five-Year Plan period was to completely eliminate the colonial lopsidedness of our industry by building more up-to-date factories and by reconstructing the existing ones, and to accelerate the implementation of socialist industrialization in our country.

Our workers carried out the task with credit, with the result that the foundation of socialist industrialization has been firmly established. Now our industry can manufacture whatever we feel a need for.

Today we are producing lorries, tractors, excavators, bulldozers, etc. We have made also a 3,000-ton press and a 3,000-ton ship. And the blast furnaces, the rolling shops and a giant vinalon factory have been built with our own techniques, machines and equipment. And the all-out technical innovation is sweeping the country. Mechanization and automation are being realized in all branches of the national economy.

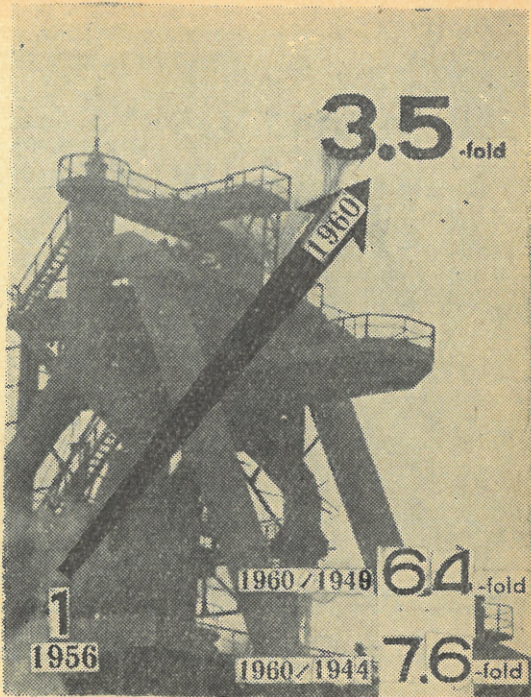
The following tables will show the development of our industry.

Changes in the Structure of Ferrous Metallurgical Industry

	1944 (Pre-liberation year)	1960
Iron	100	100
Steel	31	75
Rolled steel	22	56

Changes of Proportion Between Mining Industry, Metallurgical Industry and Machine-building Industry

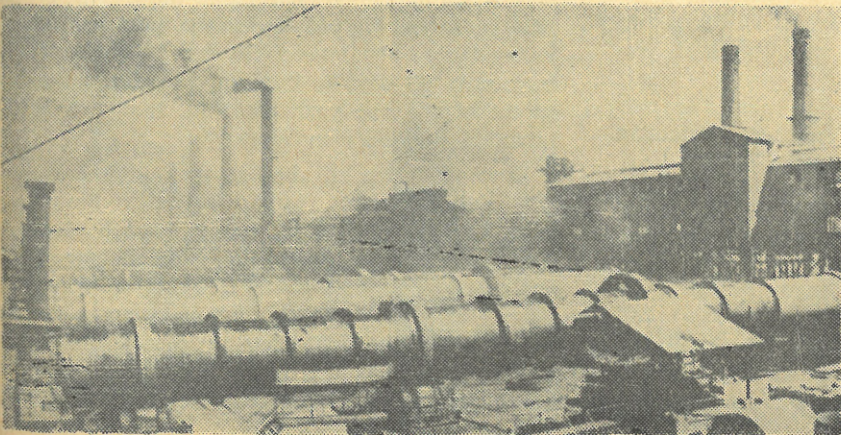
	1944	1955
Output value of mining industry	100	100
Output value of metallurgical industry	85	242
Output value of machine-building industry	10	526



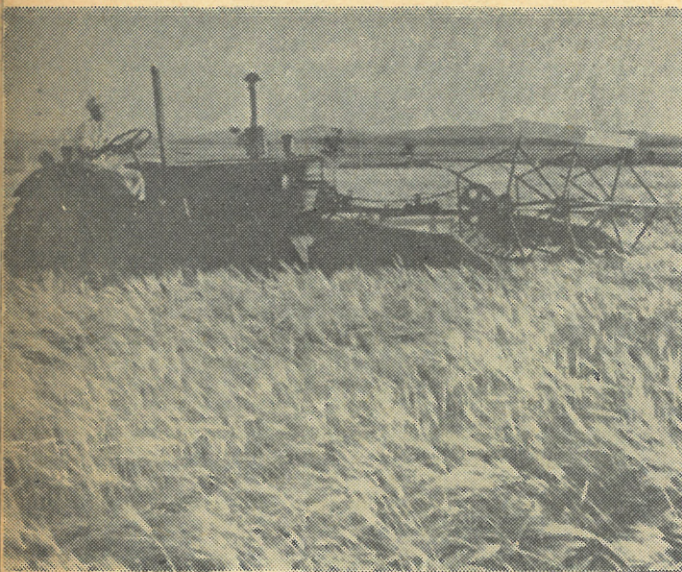
Growth of Total Industrial Output Value

Changes in the Structure of Industry

	1944	1946	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960
Fuel industry	3.8	4.6	4.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mining industry	15.7		8.1	9.3		4.6	3.9	4.0
Metallurgical industry	13.3	9.5	11.0	1.8	8.6	7.2	6.2	6.8
Machine-building and metal-working industry	1.6	5.1	8.1	15.3	17.3	16.6	20.6	21.3
Chemical industry	10.1	10.1	9.5	3.1	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.4
Foodstuff and private goods industry	7.8	27.2	19.4	18.5	13.2	17.3	15.6	14.4
Textile industry	6.0	5.5	11.4	25.7	18.4	16.1	17.4	16.8



Revolving furnace No. 7 under reconstruction by the workers of Chungjin Steel Works



Bumper crops are ensured every year thanks to irrigation and mechanization (Ongjin county, South Hwanghai Province)

Changes of the Ratio Between Production of Means of Production and Production of Consumer Goods in Value

(in percentages)

Year	Means of production	Consumer goods
1944	70	30
1946	52	48
1949	59	41
1953	38	62
1956	54	46
1960	55	45

Growth of Production of Means of Production and Production of Consumer Goods

	1960/1946	1960/1949	1960/1956
Production of means of production	23 times	6.2 times	3.6 times
Production of consumer goods	20 times	6.9 times	3.3 times

Changes of the Ratio of Gross Output Value of Industry and Agriculture

	Gross industrial output value	Gross agricultural output value	Total
1946	28	72	100
1949	47	53	100
1953	42	58	100
1956	60	40	100
1960	71	29	100

As the above tables show colonial oneness and technical backwardness bequeathed to our industry was eliminated and the foundation for socialist industrialization was laid firmly.

Powerful machine-building industry producing modern machines and equipment has come into existence, thus building the foundation for a powerful heavy industry. And new light industry base was established.

The leading position of industry in the national economy has been incomparably strengthened and our country was converted into an industrial-agricultural country with the foundation of a self-supporting economy.

During the First Five-Year Plan period the country's industry saw an unprecedented high speed of development.

Between 1957 and 1959, the industrial production increased on an average by 45 per cent every year, and 1960 witnessed an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year. Thus, in 1960, the total industrial output value showed an increase of 3.5-fold compared with 1956, the last year of the post-war reconstruction, 6.4 times over the prewar year 1949, and 7.6 times over the pre-liberation year 1944.

Now, in one year 1.5 times more than the total industrial output under the post-war Three-Year Plan of 1954-1956 can be produced. It takes only 40 days to turn out the total industrial output of the one year of 1944, the year before Japanese surrender in World War II.

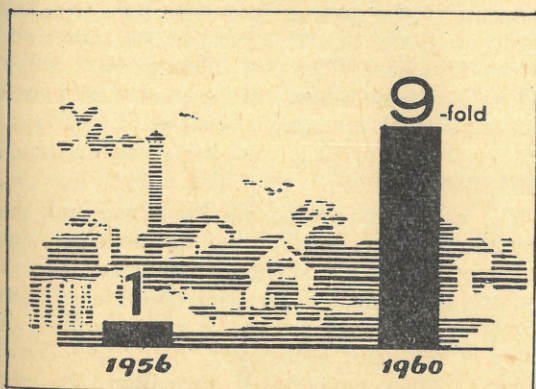
How could we advance at such unprecedentedly high speed? First of all, the basic line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry integrated with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. The Party at each given stage laid down correct measures for implementing the basic tasks. And our workers displayed heroic mettle and creative talent to implement the Party policy. The Party tapped all the resources for greater production.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee which brought the great upsurge of socialist construction marked a turning point in the full mobilization of a latent power in production. Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders personally visited the places of work, instilled the Party's will into the working people, discussed with them how to solve the questions that they faced. Burning with patriotic and creative enthusiasm our working people tapped all reserves.

Keeping up the upsurge in the socialist construction our working class shattered conservatism and mystery about technique and pushed ahead with technical innovation. Many "nominal capacities" were broken and new norms were created. Advanced techniques were introduced actively and good results were attained in the struggle for technical innovation. Production cost was lowered, accumulation grew and industrialization went at a faster pace.

In the light of the fact that the economic construction moved ahead more rapidly than had been expected at first, it was necessary to take more positive measures if such high tempo was to be kept.

The Plenum of the Party Central Committee held in June 1958, at the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, took effective measures for developing the local industry. As a result, local factories appeared like mushrooms after rain in various parts of the country. Hidden techniques and experiences were put to work. Dependent family members took job. Thus the local industry developed rapidly, and could produce consumer goods with local resources without large state investments, enabling the state to invest more funds in heavy industry. The output value of the local industry in 1960 increased 9 times greater than 1956.



Growth of Total Output Value of Local Industry



Tractors coming off in the Kiyang Tractor Factory

The rapidly developing industry demanded more iron, machines, and electric power. Under the circumstances the Party called our workers to the struggle for more iron and machines putting up the militant slogan "Iron and Machine—King of Industry."

Particularly, the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement launched at the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung was of great significance. In a matter of one year since the movement was launched the number of machine-tools increased 1.8 times.

Through the creative measures of the Workers' Party of Korea an enormous amount of wealth was gained in the Five-Year Plan period. Between 1957 and 1959, 71.3 per cent of the capital investments envisaged in the Five-Year Plan were invested in the field of industry, but the actual results of production surpassed the expected level of 1961 by 15 per cent, the last year under the Plan. Between 1957 and 1959 the heavy industry maintained the amazing tempo of 46.5 per cent in growth, and the light industry 42.2 per cent.

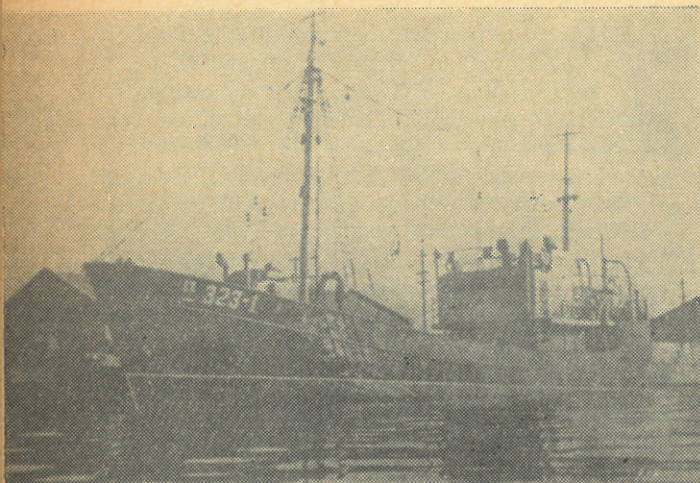
The implementation of the basic line of post-war economic construction of the Workers' Party of Korea accelerated the socialist transformation of towns and countryside. Along with the agricultural co-operation the socialist transformation of the private trade and industry was completed

by August 1958 by peaceful means, on the voluntary principle, and at a high speed.

The socialist transformation of the relations of production heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and gave impetus to the Chullima movement of the working people who rush ahead toward socialism at an unprecedentedly high speed surmounting all the obstacles and forging ahead more vigorously.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chullima movement in our country are a lawful phenomenon developed based on the fact that the decisive victory was won in the socialist revolution and the foundation of a self-supporting national economy has been laid; a reflection of the unanimous desire of our working people for raising their backward and poverty-stricken fatherland to the ranks of the advanced countries as early as possible; an expression of the indomitable fighting spirit and great creative power of our working people who boundlessly trust and love the Party and who have rallied iron-like around the Party, marching forward, breaking through all difficulties."

Thus under the correct leadership of the Party our working class has established the foundation of the socialist industrialization and a powerful industry by surmounting all the difficulties and displaying unparalleled creative power. This foundation will become a mighty guarantee of the further acceleration of the country's economic development, enrichment of the people's life, and promotion of the country's peaceful unification.



450-ton dragnet-ships ready to go out to the sea

RICH AND CULTURAL SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

In its resolution the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic tasks confronted the rural economy in the First Five-Year Plan period as follows:

"The important tasks set before the rural economy are to considerably increase the agricultural produce, particularly the grain output, and satisfy the requirements of the national economy; to develop the agricultural co-operative movement still further, strengthen the co-operatives organizationally and economically, and accomplish the overall co-operativization of the rural economy."

The past five years' period was a period of great changes of decisive significance in the development of our agriculture. This period witnessed the victorious completion of the socialist agricultural cooperativization as decided at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Strictly adhering to the Lenin's voluntary principle and counting on the high degree of political enthusiasm of the peasant masses, the Party pushed ahead with the co-operativization drive. Thus the agricultural cooperative movement was completed victoriously by the end of August 1958. As a result, individual farming, the source of exploitation which subjected millions of peasants to poverty and hunger for centuries, was wiped out once and for all. Relieved from the fetters of the outdated relations of production, the agricultural productive forces entered a broad avenue of development.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government in the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan, concentrated great energy on agriculture to enable agriculture to catch up with the rapidly developing industry and satisfy the ever-growing demands of the national economy for agricultural products. State capital investment in agriculture in the Five-Year Plan period increased 1.3 times the amount envisaged in the plan, and most of the additional investment went to the irrigation and river-dike projects and the mechanization of agriculture.

The correct policy of the Party and the Government for the agricultural development based on the powerful support from heavy industry and the tremendous superiority of the cooperative economy, is already producing good results in all fields of the rural economy.

With the completion of agricultural co-operation, the Party put forward the technical revolution,

tion in the countryside laying emphasis on irrigation, electrification and mechanization.

As the first and foremost task of the technical revolution in agriculture, irrigation was undertaken since rice-growing occupies the most important place in agriculture of our country. In view of the fact that drought visits in spring and big floods in summer, irrigation is a decisive guarantee for attaining high and stable harvest and ensuring all-round development of agricultural production.

On the basis of the successes attained in the Three-Year Plan period, the Party took measures to put rain-dependent paddies under irrigation and expand the acreage of paddy fields by undertaking irrigation projects for another 200,000 jungbo of land, and put a vast area of non-paddy fields under irrigation.

To complete the historic task of irrigation in the shortest period the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called on the entire people to carry out the grand project of nature-remaking.

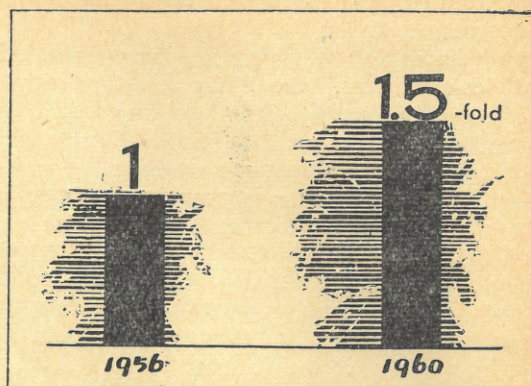
Our workers, peasants, office employees, and students, who rose up in response to the appeal of the Party, participated in the construction of more than 10,000 irrigation projects in Kiyang, Ujidon, on the Yalu and in Chungdan and other districts. In only six months 377,000 jungbo of land was put under irrigation.

Today, in North Korea the total acreage of the irrigated paddy and non-paddy fields has reached more than 800,000 jungbo, or 7 times that in the pre-liberation years. It is expected to reach over one million jungbo in the not too distant future. All our rural areas, plain or mountainous, are criss-crossed with irrigation canals and water courses through tunnels and underground conduits or over hills.

Tremendous achievements were also registered in afforestation and water conservancy. In the areas along the east coast alone, some 600 reservoirs and river dike projects totalling 300 kilometres were completed, with the result that 126,000 jungbo of additional land was put under protection throughout the country during the Five-Year Plan period.

Our peasants, who had suffered natural calamities for thousands of years, have come to till land free from drought and flood. They can do farming now with an easy mind.

Great achievements were registered also in electrification—a prerequisite to the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. Along with the large-scale hydro-power stations, medium- and small-scale power stations were built ex-



Growth of Total Agricultural Output Value

tensively in our countryside. Today electricity has found its way to all the rural villages and the consumption of electricity in the rural areas increased 2.2 times in four years.

Particularly great advance was made in mechanization which occupies the most significant position in the rural technical revolution.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged to supply our countryside with 1,500 more tractors and 1,000 more lorries and the amount of work done by machines was to be increased 3.3 times. However, the rapidly developing heavy industry could turn out more tractors, lorries and other modern farm machines.

Between 1957 and 1960, the number of tractors increased from 2,561 to 12,500 (in terms of 15 h.p. units), tractor-drawn farm-tools from 7,400 to 49,000, while the amount of work done by machines increased 10 times.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government actively carried forward technical revolution in the countryside on the one hand, and, on the other, directed close attention to strengthening our agricultural co-operatives organizationally and economically so as to further consolidate the triumph of socialism in the countryside.

The merger of agricultural co-operatives in the autumn of 1958 was a measure of great significance for the consolidation and development of the agricultural cooperative economy. Over 13,000 agricultural co-operatives merged into some 3,800, and the average scale of a co-op expanded from 80 to approximately 300 in number of households and from 130 to 500 jungbo in acreage. As a result the contradictions that had existed between the small-scale co-operatives and advanced agricultural productive forces were eliminated, and still more favourable conditions

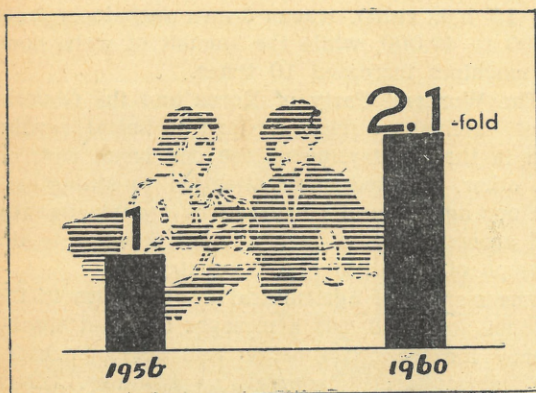
were created for socialist construction in the rural areas.

In an endeavour to fortify the merged agricultural co-operatives, the Party and Government took some measures to train and re-educate the managerial cadres and give more effective guidance to the agricultural co-operatives.

Above all, the on-the-spot guidance given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Party organizations of Chungsanri, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province and Kangsu County in February 1960, marked a great turning point in improving the management of socialist rural economy and all other branches of the national economy and in reorganizing the work of local Party organizations and government organs in conformity with new circumstances.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said at Chungsanri that the members of cooperatives should direct their main forces to farming, help each other, and unite their strength, leave not an inch of land lying in waste and keep farmland in a better condition. His teachings have been carried through faithfully by all the agricultural co-operatives in our country.

The premium system*¹ for the agricultural co-operative workteams and the cost accountancy system*² introduced at every state agro-stock farm workteam have been instituted on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This socialist principle of distribution greatly inspired labour enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the entire working people.



Growth of National Income

Following the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung at Chungsanri, it has become the established principle in leading the economic activities to give priority to political work and promote the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the masses and, at the same time, stimulate their material incentive, thereby inducing all of them to devote themselves to greater production. Moreover, among the leading functionaries a new style of work has been established of going deep among the masses, working and living with them, and helping them in their work.

Material aid given by the state to the agricultural cooperatives grew still greater.

In 1960 compared with 1956, the amount of chemical fertilizers supplied increased to 142 per cent and insecticide 3 times.

Agricultural cooperatives, between 1957 and 1960, received from the state 410,000,000 won in financial assistance in addition to large quantities of cement, structural iron, lumber and sheet glass and other materials for construction or for farming free of charge or at low prices and a large number of livestock and fowls for breeding.

Thanks to the correct guidance of the Party, active assistance of the state, successful technical revolution, and political and economic consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, an unprecedented upsurge has been brought about in agricultural production.

Thus the total agricultural output value increased 1.4 times in the last four years.

Particularly, as to the output of grain, last year (1960) saw a record harvest of 3,803,000 tons, the biggest in our country's history, despite the very unfavourable climatic and weather conditions. The figure was 1.6 times as high as in pre-liberation days.

As in grain production, a big success has been achieved in the production of industrial crops.

Between 1957 and 1960, the output of cotton increased 2.2 times and flax 4.6 times, and production of such oil-bearing crops as peanuts, castor-beans, sunflower seeds and sesame grew rapidly. Especially, in 1960 the output of vegetables increased two times that in 1956.

In this period, the live-stock breeding also developed rapidly. Here are figures showing the development of the live-stock breeding.

*¹ Under the premium system the surplus is shared by the workteam members when the workteam surpasses its output quotas.

*² Under the cost accountancy system, every state agro-stock farm workteam is responsible for the outcome of its work. Incomes of the workteam members increase in accordance with the amount they surpass the state assignments.

	1960 in % of 1956
Korean cows	1.4 times
Sheep and goats	2.1 „
Pigs	1.6 „
Fowls	2 „
Honeybees	2.9 „
Meat	2.8 „
Honey	3.1 „

In the field of pomiculture the nation-wide movement for increasing the acreage under fruit trees from 14,000 jungbo to 100,000 jungbo, between 1957 and 1960, emerged victorious. The per jungbo yield of fruit increased rapidly from 4.3 tons to 12.8 tons and the gross yield from 46,000 tons to 150,000 tons.

In the field of sericulture the gross output of cocoons rose over 2 times and 27,000 jungbo of mulberry fields were newly added.

The fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the Third Party Congress has brought radical changes to the looks of the countryside. Our rural areas have turned into a countryside free from oppression and exploitation. Neither landlords, usurers nor middlemen are to be found.

It is a splendid socialist countryside where all the peasants can work freely according to their ability and share a happy life.

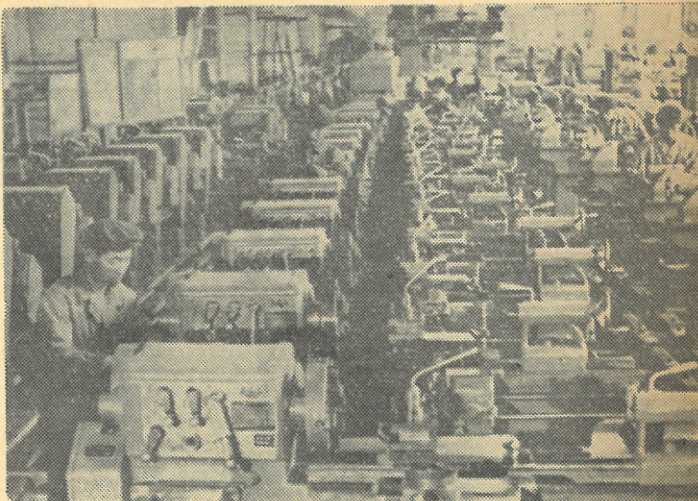
As the living conditions improved, the peasants' life has become more cultural. And their ideologies, thoughts and customs have undergone great changes. The moss-grown ideologies and thoughts of the peasants are being rapidly remoulded along socialist lines.

The vigorous, life-giving Chullima spirit is gaining great strength among the peasants who are rushing ahead towards the height of socialism close on the heels of the working class.

These successes constitute an unchallenged material guarantee for a yet richer, more cultural countryside.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING

The promotion of the welfare of the people is the supreme law of the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea. It has always shown deep con-



Many up-to-date lathes are produced at the Koosung Machine Tool Factory

cern for the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

The Workers' Party of Korea set forth, as one of the most important tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, the task of solving the food, clothing and housing problems. To this end the Party has concentrated its whole energy on the rapid development of the national economy.

On the basis of the great successes achieved in the national economy during the Five-Year Plan period, big changes took place in the material and cultural life of our people.

The following figures will show the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the radical improvement of the people's living conditions.

In 1960, the national income increased 2.1 times the figure for 1956.

During this period the monetary wages of factory and office workers increased 2.3 times and real wages increased more than 2 times in 1960 compared with the pre-war year of 1949.

The peasants' life, too, remarkably improved. In 1960, the living of our peasants as a whole reached the level of middle peasants or higher.

The increase of the share of per agricultural co-op family is as follows:

	1956	1957	1958	1960	1960/1956 (%)
Grain (kg.)	1,616	1,742	1,826	2,100	130
Potatoes (kg.)	357	434	501	540	151
Cash (Won)	95	137	203	300	316

The improvement of the people's living conditions is to be seen also in the increase of retail commodity circulation value and changes of the composition of the items demanded.

In 1960, retail commodity circulation value of state and cooperative trade increased to 6.4 times that in 1949 or 3.1 times that in 1956. The share of the non-foodstuffs in the total turnover of retail goods was 46 per cent in 1953 and 60 per cent in 1956. Then in 1960, the figure went up to 68 per cent, while the share of foodstuffs has systematically decreased.

This reflects the law-governed process of improvement of the people's livelihood, a process in which the requirements for clothing, furniture and for articles of cultural use increase faster as the food problem was solved basically.

Today our workers and office employees are supplied food grain at a nominal price. Only 0.3 per cent of the living cost is accounted for house rent and 2.7 per cent for the fuel, electricity and water bills.

Between 1957 and 1960, more than 11 million square metres of modern dwelling houses were built in our urban and rural districts, basically solving the housing problem for our working people.

During this period, the cultural standards of the working people was markedly elevated.

Today, in our country, one fourth of the entire inhabitants are enrolled in schools of all levels, where they study free of charge. The road is wide open for anyone to develop his talent and ability as much as he wishes.

The following table will show the development

of education, culture and public health in our country.

	1960 in % of 1946	1960 in % of 1956
Number of schools	3.1 times	156
Number of students	2.1 times	120
Number of theatres and cinema houses	5 times	166
Production of documentary films and feature films	—	178

Growth of Public Health

	1960/1949	1960/1956
Number of anti- epidemic centres	4.7 times	2.9 times
Number of hospitals for inpatients	2.6 times	143 %
Number of hospitals for outpatients	5.1 times	3.2 times
Number of nurseries	636 times	34 times
Number of doctors of public health estab- lishments	3 times	2 times

With the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people and the development of the public health, the average life span of our people has been prolonged by 20 years as compared with the pre-liberation days and the number of deaths per thousand decreased from 20.8 in 1944 to 10.5 in 1960.

In our country, the proportion of the tax income from the inhabitants in the gross state budgetary revenue has dwindled from 8.8 per cent in 1956 to 2.1 per cent in 1960. The Party and the Government envisage complete abolition of these taxes within the next few years.

Thus we have solved basic problems in the material and cultural life of the people and have laid the foundation for a more bountiful and cultural life in the future.

The Workers' Party of Korea opened the road for today's unprecedented prosperity in our country.

The Fourth Party Congress that will open on the 11th of this month will open for us the road of wider prospects according to the basic line of the Seven-Year Plan.

We will further consolidate the foundation of our revolution, the northern half of the Republic, politically and economically, and promote the peaceful unification of the country.



Vinalon Factory built in Hamheung district

World Public Demands U.S. Troops' Withdrawal from South Korea

JUNE 25th was the "Day of the Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea."

Marking the occasion voices demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea rose in various countries of the world.

In his speech made at the rally held in Moscow, Pyotor Kotov, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said:

"The artificial division of Korea constitutes the national misfortune of the Korean people and the root cause of tension in the Far East. The Soviet people well understand the feelings of the Korean brothers suffering from the partition of the country. The Soviet Union supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the withdrawal of the U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea and the principles of peaceful unification."

Such rallies were also held in the fraternal countries of the socialist camp, where wholehearted support to the struggle of the Korean people for immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea was expressed.

An editorial of Chinese "Takung-bao" wrote: "Marking the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war by U.S. imperialism, we see the Korean situation as well as the world situation turning more and more in our favour. The desperate attempts of the U.S. imperialists are useless.

"U.S. imperialism must stop aggression against Korea and withdraw its aggressive troops from South Korea. We are convinced that the Korean people will win greater victory in their struggle and realize the peaceful unification of Korea without fail."

The just struggle of the Korean people for compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to withdraw from South Korea and unifying their country in a peaceful way is receiving the unanimous support of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are firmly united in the

common struggle against the U.S. aggression and its war policy, for the consolidation of the national independence and peace.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Council convened in Bandung in April last, appealing to the peoples of Asia and Africa to unite more firmly under the banner of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialism, declared the June 25-July 1 week as a "Week of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Troops from South Korea."

In Japan, over 15 social organizations including the Japanese-Korean Society, the Japanese Peace Council, the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity fixed the period from June 25 to July 20 as a "Month of action for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Japan, South Korea, and South Vietnam." Many events took place.

On June 25, in Rangoon under the auspices of the Burmese Trade Union Congress a mass rally was held in support of the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful unification of the country against U.S. aggression. In his speech, U Mya Maung, Chairman of the Rangoon District Organization of the Burmese Trade Union Congress, declared that the heroic Korean people who frustrated the aggression of the United States set a brilliant example for the Asian and world peoples in the fight against U.S. aggression and greatly contributed to world peace. He condemned the U.S. imperialists as the vicious enemy of the Korean people and the most heinous foe of the world peoples. He stressed that the Burmese working class is fervently supporting the endeavour of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country and their just demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

A big mass meeting was held also in Delhi on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of "June 25" under the auspices of the Delhi State Committee of the All-India Peace Council. The attendants demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South

Korea and the stoppage of the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The speakers pointed out that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is only instigating the military regime in South Korea to suppress democratic freedom. The meeting adopted a resolution which pointed out that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army constitutes a constant menace to peace in Asia and the world and that only the peaceful unification of Korea can ensure the Korean people prosperity.

Marking the "Day of Struggle for Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea," a mass rally was held on June 24 at the Central Theatre in Matanzas State of Cuba. In his speech at the meeting, Dotoredoyu, Secretary of the Matanzas State organization of the Cuban Confederation of Labour, declared that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea at once. He stressed that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean and Cuban peoples, saying that the struggle of the Korean and Cuban peoples against U.S. imperialism will surely be crowned with victory.

Expressing their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country, international organizations and social organizations of various countries sent messages.

In a letter sent to Korean Students Committee, the Executive Committee of General Union of Mussulman Students of Algeria stated that the students of Algeria will support actively the struggle of the Korean students against the U.S. aggressive troops and for Korea's peaceful unification.

Marking the "week for international solidarity

with the Korean people and students fighting for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea", the Secretariat of the International Union of Students adopted on June 24, a statement in demand of immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and a message to the South Korean students.

Demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the Secretariat of the IUS held that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people on a democratic basis, without any outside force, and demanded the immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. troops which are hampering the peaceful unification of Korea and are the root cause of misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and students.

In its message to the South Korean students, the Secretariat of the IUS expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the entire South Korean students against the South Korean military dictatorial regime and U.S. imperialism and for the peaceful unification of the country, and declared its firm conviction that their righteous struggle would certainly emerge victorious.

Throughout the world the voice is growing ever louder, the voice of the peace-loving people of the world, demanding withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and supporting and encouraging the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country. Certainly no military terrorism of the U.S. imperialists can still the voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. Nor can it thwart the aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

A GLIMPSE OF S. KOREA

FLOOD DISASTER

IN South Korea which has turned into a living hell, even a light rain spells danger of flood, and three dry days are enough to cause a drought.

During the early part of July, there were a few not very heavy rains in South Korea, yet flood swept many cities and villages, causing substantial losses.

The aftermath of the flood, as of

July 19, found: 416 dead, 50,782 sufferers, 7,870,000,000 whan of property losses, according to a figure released by the South Korean military regime.

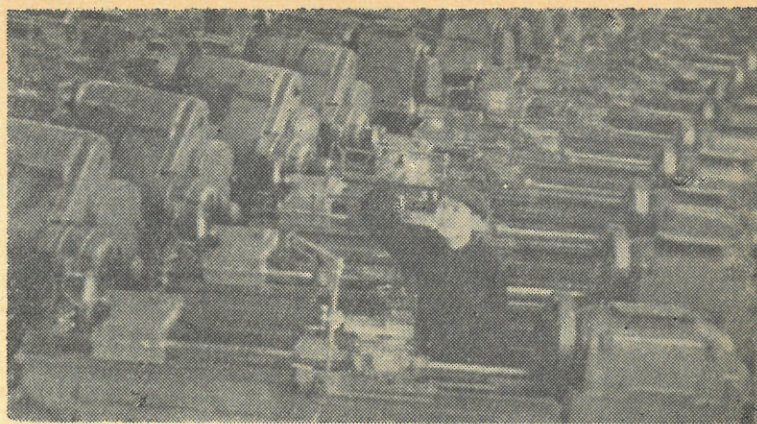
Flood disaster, which has become annual nightmare in South Korea, is due to the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the misrule of their puppets in power. The U.S. stooges in power are frenziedly engaged in the exploitation of the people and in the expansion of military installations.

But, they have paid no attention to soil improvement and water conservation projects for the people.

In South Korea today, there are six million fully and partially unemployed workers and one million foodless peasant households.

The South Korean people have come to realize that only through peaceful unification of the country can they free themselves from their present misery. So they have come out in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

Bigger Labour Merits to Greet the Coming Party Congress



More lathes are being turned out in honour of the Fourth Party Congress (at the Hichun Machine-tool Factory)

THE whole country is seething with unprecedented labour struggle. The entire working people are redoubling energies to complete the year's quotas, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, before the Fourth Party Congress convenes. Many outstanding results are being registered in the struggle for all-round technical innovation and for the utmost increased production and economization, the tasks set forth at the December 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

The workers and technicians of the Hichun Machine-tool Factory have scored many labour merits. Resolved to turn out 40 additional kinds of various metal cutting machines, a new lathe, precision gears, grinders and large planers, they organized many shock brigades. One of them has already succeeded in producing 13 kinds of machine-tools in only forty days.

The members of the shock brigades of the technical department completed preparations in 20 days for the production of 3,000 accessories, 40 days ahead of the set time.

The Koosung Mining Machine Factory has tackled the production of a 6-metre hob before the coming Party Congress.

The machine will need some 3,000 different kinds of accessories.

To turn out the best materials for the hob the workers of the casting shop have paid special attention to the standard working method.

The cutters drew on their resources to produce a single purpose boring machines, various tools and cutting tools for processing the hob. In the past it took them over six months to assemble an imported 6-metre hob, but today our workers are all out to make one in eight months starting from drawing up the plans.

The hob will play a great role in processing the equipment for grinding ore, large gears of crushers for cement factories and other large installations.

The miners and colliers, too, refuse to be second. The pitmen of the Shinchang Youth Colliery have risen up to implement their pledge to fulfil this year's plans before the Party Congress meets. To this end they have to increase labour productivity to 147 per cent and raise the output 1.7-fold compared with last year. They are resolved to win the title of Chullima Colliery.

The unprecedented enthusiasm displayed by the colliers to expand large-scale coal-mine bore great fruit. Two pits with the annual capacities of 900,000 tons and 500,000 tons respectively were newly exploited, other pits being developed.

As against the beginning of the year drilling grew 130 per cent and the monthly output increased by 7,000-13,000 tons over the figure of January. Keeping pace with the production, the transportation of coal is being mechanized to haul two million tons of coal a year. Now the miners are quite sure that they will overfulfil the year's plan by 25 to 40 per cent.

Big strides have been made in irrigation work, too.

Two large irrigation projects have been completed. The Kiyang irrigation project which was started in September 1957 was completed a year and a half ahead of schedule.

The irrigation system waters 51,000 jungbo, or one half the areas put under irrigation in North Korea in the 36 years of the Japanese imperialist rule.

The Uhjidon irrigation project which the Japanese imperialists tried in vain for ten years was completed in three years and a half. The area under the irrigation system covers North and South Hwanghai Provinces and eight cities and counties. The total length of the channels reaches more than 400 kilometres.

In other parts of the country, too, state assignments for this year are being implemented as the opening of the Party Congress draws near.

Fruits of Creative Labour

THE Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission announced on July 20 the results of the fulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy for the first half of 1961.

The working people of our country overfulfilled the plan for the first half of the year by vigorously unfolding the movement for over-all technical innovations and intensifying the struggle for maximum increased production and maximum economization in support of the decisions of the December 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The announcement of the Central Statistical Board brought tremendous joy to our working people striving for increased production to greet the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with splendid labour achievements.

The total industrial output value plan for the first half of 1961 was surpassed by 3 per cent. This means an increase of 10 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1960.

In heavy industry, production targets of pig iron, steel, electricity, coal and other major goods were all overfulfilled.

Especially, workers and technicians in machine-building and metal working industries successfully ensured the production of machines for technical re-equipment of agriculture, fishery and local industry, one of the central tasks of the year, and the production of chemical equipment needed for building raw material bases for light industry.

Large-scale capital construc-

tion, mass production of machines and equipment and introduction of advanced techniques have led to the further reinforcing of the material-technical foundation of our industry.

In the first six months of the year, over 2,600 tractors, more than 1,800 lorries and many other farm machines and tools were turned out. A 3,000-ton freighter was built and various kinds of machines and equipment for the mechanization of fishing industry were produced.

Ore-dressing shops with an aggregate capacity of 266,000 tons and a revolving furnace with a capacity of 100,000 tons at the Kim Chaik Iron Works went into operation. Besides, many workshops and aggregates were newly built, reconstructed or expanded.

Items of daily necessities showed an increase of more than 2,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year. The share of high-grade commodities has greatly increased.

A world No. 1 vinalon factory was built by the Koreans with their techniques and home-made equipment, and 34,000 jungbo of local raw material base was created, marking a step forward in the creation of raw material bases for light industry.

The drive for 800,000 tons of fish catch proceeded successfully. The output of marine products was 34 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1960.

Great successes were registered in scientific research work. One of them, for instance, is the gasification of anthracite.

Continuous steel making at

converters and many other technical innovations, inventions and rationalization proposals were introduced in production.

Unprecedented successes were noted in agriculture with the powerful assistance of heavy industry.

The peasants striving for one million tons more grain this year were supplied with nearly two times as much chemical fertilizers as in 1960 and large quantities of farm machines and agricultural chemicals.

In the first six months of the year, 108,000 jungbo of land were opened up for farming and, in support of the Party's call to turn the mountains all over the country into orchards, 16,000 jungbo of land were reclaimed for orchards and 1,800 jungbo for mulberry tree growing.

As industry and agriculture advanced at a rapid pace, people's living improved markedly.

Average monetary wages of factory and office workers in the first half of 1961 were 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while retail trade turnover showed an increase of 9 per cent.

The splendid achievements scored in the first six months of the year contributed to improving the living of our people and further consolidating the revolutionary democratic base in the North, the earnest of the peaceful unification of the country. The achievements serve to inspire the South Korean people fighting against U.S. imperialism and the fascist military rule.

The working people throughout the country are determined to top the plan for the second half of the year and thereby creditably accomplish the tasks for the first year of the Seven-Year Plan.

EVERYTHING IS FOR THE PEOPLE UNDER THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM

THE most valuable revolutionary gain attained by the Korean people since liberation, especially since the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (April 1956), is the socialist system established in the northern part of the country. This signifies the most fundamental change brought about in the history of Korea and a brilliant achievement in the sanguinary revolutionary struggle started by the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930s. With the August 15 liberation the Korean people entered upon a new path of building a people's country.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the people's power carried out as one of the tasks in the democratic revolution the nationalization of major industrial enterprises, thus liquidating the economic foundation of the Japanese rule. Consequently, socialist relations of production took shape in most of the branches of industry. Then the land reform put an end to the century-old feudal landownership creating condition for the socialist transformation of the countryside.

Agricultural co-operativization, a socialist revolution in the countryside, was completed in 4 to 5 years after the war thanks to the well-advised leadership of the Party. And at the same time the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce in towns was accomplished.

The task set by the Third Party Congress to make the socialist relations of production hold sway in towns and the countryside was implemented thoroughly during the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61). More, the socialist foundation have been strengthened and the superstructure of our society as a whole further consolidated and developed.

But in South Korea under U.S. occupation where the corrupt capitalist and landlord system still prevails, industry and agriculture faces total bankruptcy. The land has been turned into a land of death.

When South Korea is going through the agony of a living hell, North Korea, having shaken off poverty and backwardness, has been turned into a powerful and prosperous industrial-agricultural country thanks to the superiority of the socialist system.

All this will inspire greatly the working peoples of the colonial and capitalist countries in their fight for liberty and independence, leading them to the road of socialism.

FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

In all spheres—political, economic and cultural—the Constitution of the D.P.R.K. guarantees freedom and equal rights to the people.

Under the socialist system in our country, every citizen has the right to take part in state affairs. He also has the right to elect and to be elected.

The Supreme People's Assembly is made up of representatives of the **working class**, co-op farmers and intellectuals. Of the deputies to the present Supreme People's Assembly 39.1 per cent are workers, 31.6 per cent are peasants, 27.9 per cent are office employees and 1.4 per cent are others. The people are in possession of all the means to ensure freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration.

It is known to the whole world that South Korea is a prison for the people. Inhuman repressions and murder reign.

Political non-rights, unemployment, and poverty are the lot of the South Korean people.

The people of the North have the right to work, rest, and enjoy the fruits of their labour. Moreover, they are entitled to education and medical treatment free of charge. In North Korea, unemployment is a thing of the past. Today no one hunts for work. All this is attributable to the fact that there are no exploiters in our country and the people themselves are masters of the country and of the means of production.

Many of the Party and government leaders, managers of the enterprises and factories, engineers, doctors, professors, famous artists and the prominent public figures come from families of the workers and the peasants who once lived in poverty and were looked down upon in the past.

Comrade Kim Jik Hyun, manager of the Aoji Coal Mine—one of the country's largest—twice Labour Hero and the member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was a miner in the old days under the Japanese rule. Some two hundred managers and chief engineers of the enterprises under the Heavy Industrial Commission are of worker origin.

In this way our socialist system secures the freedom and the rights of the people.

SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

The annual average increase of the country's industrial output was 36.6 per cent in the four years from 1957 to 1960. In spite of the fact that more than 10 years out of the 15 years since liberation were taken up by the war and rehabilitation of the destroyed economy, in 1960 industrial output grew 7.6 times that in the pre-liberation year of 1944. Now, the country produces in forty days as much industrial products as were produced in the whole year of 1944. All this tells of the unparalleled rate of growth of our industry.

Korea was a backward colonial agrarian country. There was hardly any machine-building industry to speak of. But now she has been turned into an industrial-agricultural state built on the basis of powerful heavy and light industry with the machine-building industry as its backbone.

Our country is now able to turn out all types of heavy machines such as trucks, tractors, big

power generators, 8-m turning lathes, 3,000-ton press, cargo ship, etc. The Korean people can build with their own designs and equipment big modern enterprises and run them by themselves.

Great success has been made in irrigation and electrification in the countryside and mechanization of agriculture is now being pushed ahead.

Wide prospects are opened in the grand Seven-Year Plan. Radical improvement will be made in the living standards of the people.

The per capita output of fabrics will increase to 50 metres, and the total grain output to 7 million tons in the Seven-Year Plan period. In 1944, the per capita output of fabrics was 0.14 metres and the grain production was 2,400,000 tons.

One may ask what made such exceptionally high rate of our productive forces possible. The answer can be found first of all in the socialist system, under which the means of production and the power are in the hands of the people.

Under the socialist system, the national economy develops in a balanced and planned way. All the labouring people display great energy and creativeness as they work with only one aim—happiness and prosperity. Under the socialist system the working people help each other, new scientific and technological achievements are constantly introduced in production, all available labour force is fully mobilized. The socialist society knows no economic crisis or marketing difficulties.

These factors in the development of production cannot be imagined in the capitalist countries.

Under the socialist system, mechanization and automation serve to increase the labour productivity and finally emancipate the workers from hard labour.

CONTINUOUS AND RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVING

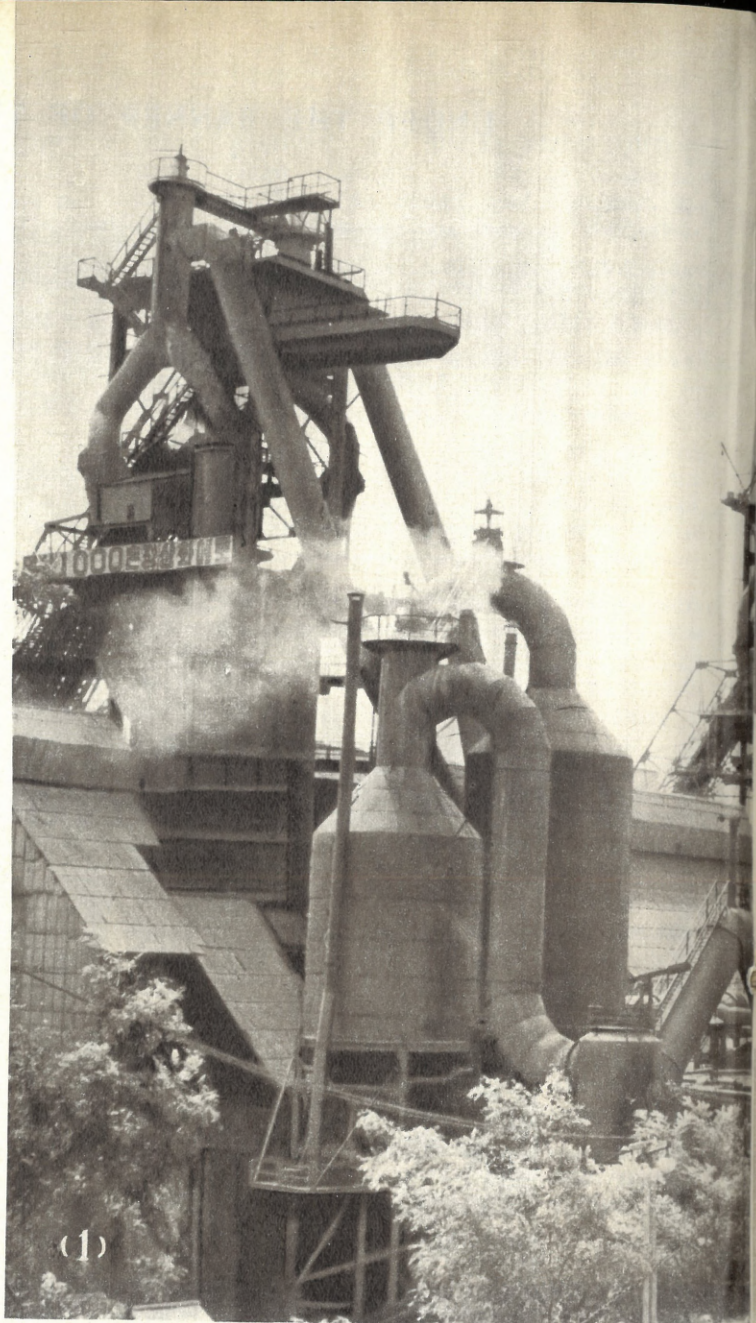
The rapidly growing socialist production is a guarantee of the promotion of the people's well-being. Products of social labour are directly distributed for the consumption of individuals and for the benefit of the society as a whole. Some portion is put aside for the extended re-production.

Our socialist production serves to lay a firm material and technical base for socialism while improving the living of the people steadily.

The constantly improving people's living is to be noted by the increase in real wages and the

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

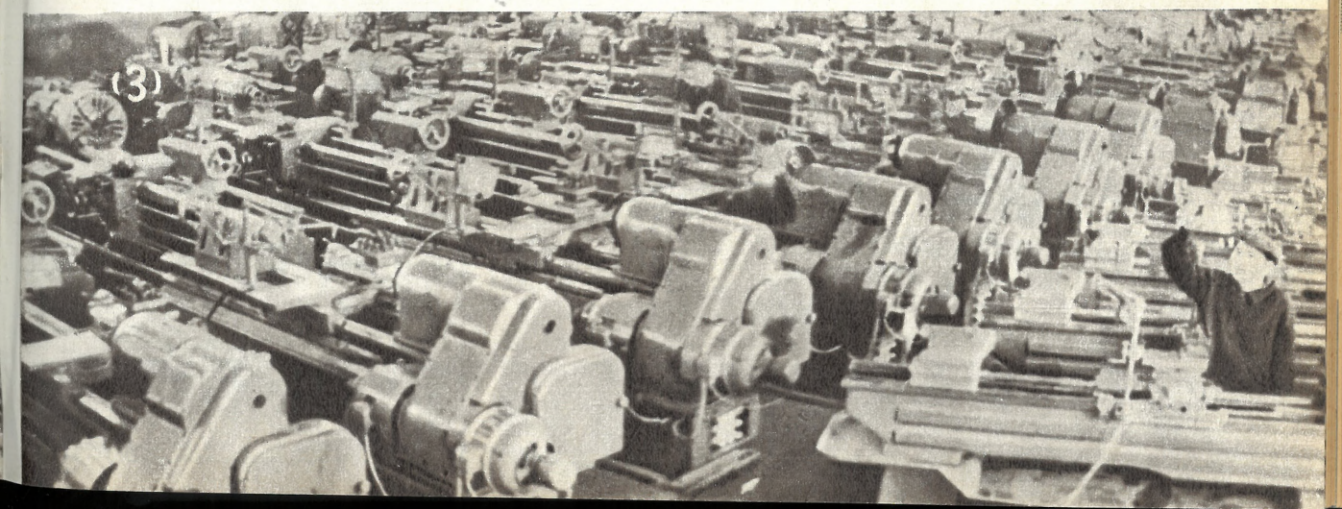
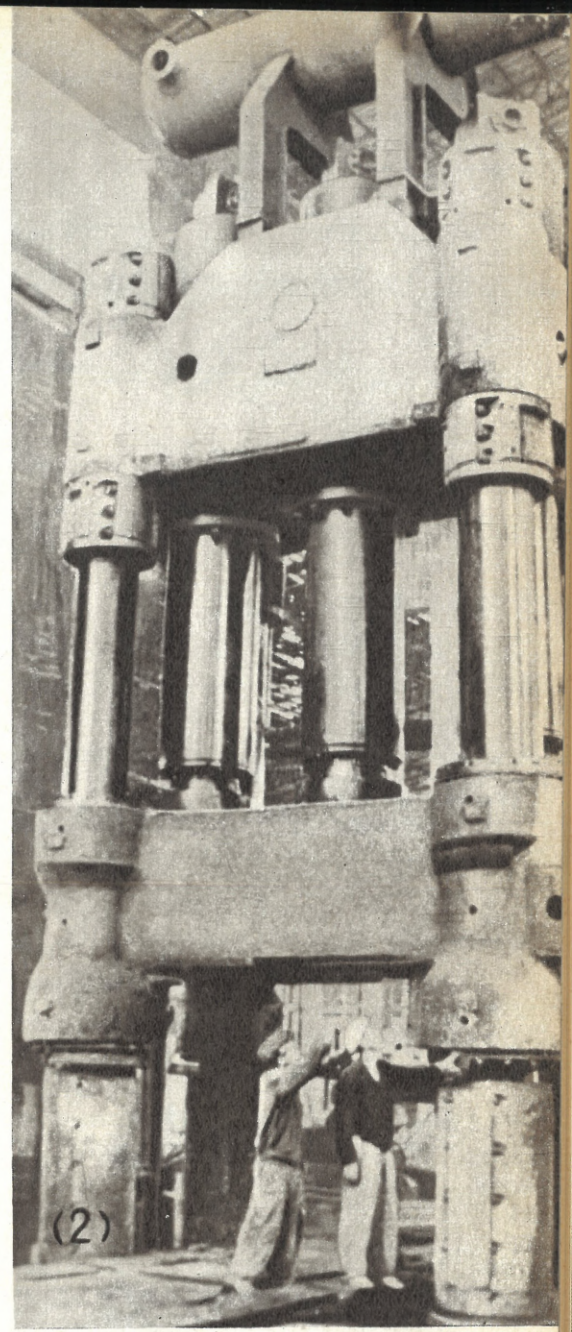


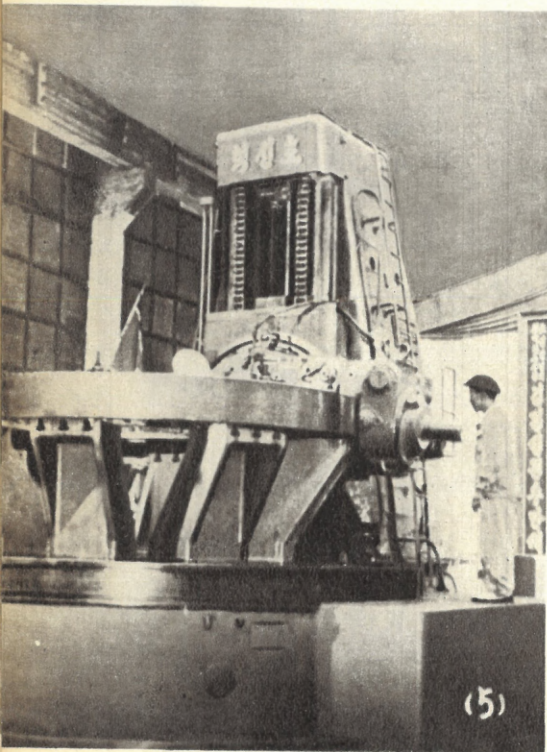
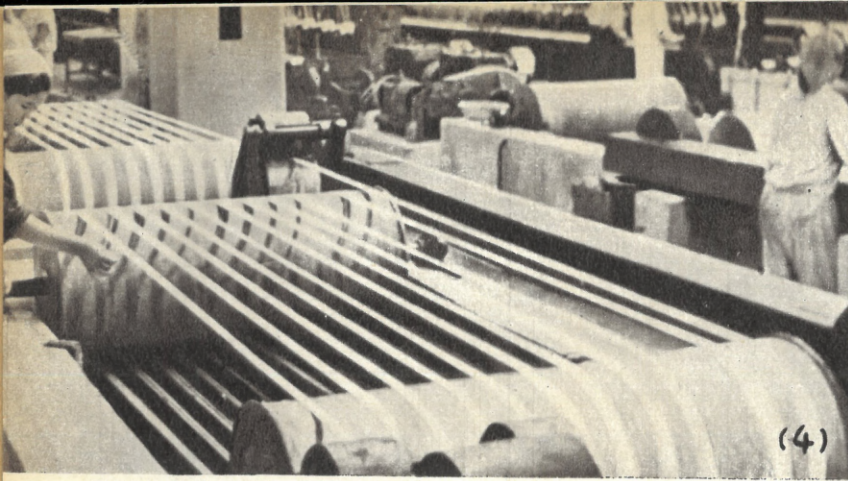


For the Korean people, everything is associated with the Workers' Party of Korea—the victories they won in the past, the happiness they enjoy today, and the hopes they cherish for the morrow.

The Workers' Party of Korea has built a powerful heavy industrial base on the war debris. The Korean people have displayed their talent and skill in building blast furnaces and the vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons, and turning out large-size machine tools, automobiles, ships, etc.

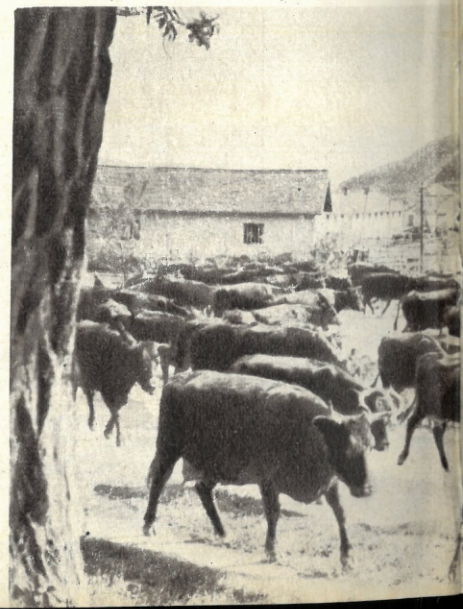
1. Blast furnaces No. 1 and No. 2 of the Hwang-hai Iron Works
2. 3,000-ton press made by the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory
3. Machine tools pouring out at the Hichun Machine-tool Factory
4. The vinalon factory, built with our own technique and equipment, is now put into operation
5. The 6-metre hob built by the workers of the Koosung Mining-machine Factory is of great help in turning out big machines
6. Electric locomotive "Red Flag" produced by the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory





Great changes have taken place in the rural economy, too. In the First Plan period agricultural co-operation was completed, and now technical revolution of the rural economy is being carried out.

Thanks to farm mechanization, rearing cows have been turned into milch cows.





Mankyungdai in South Pyongan Province, it is expected, will have the biggest harvest in its history

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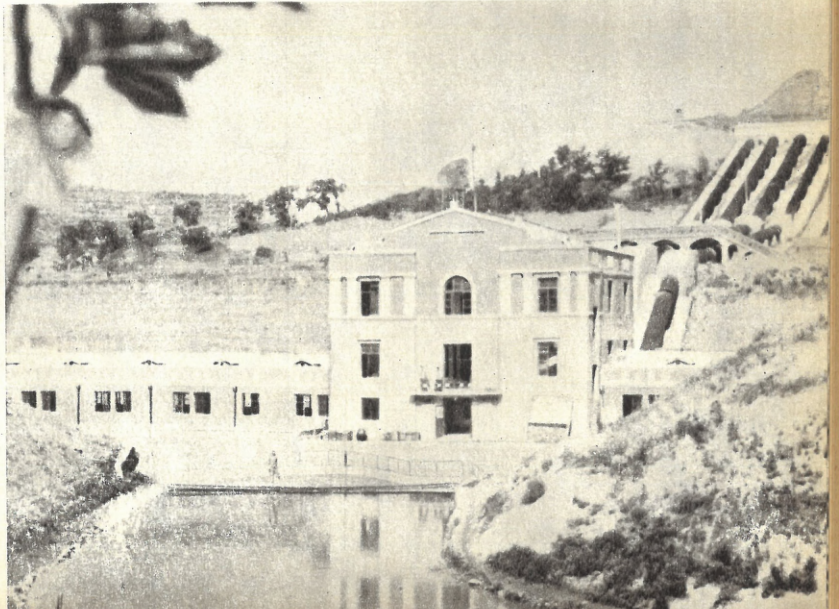
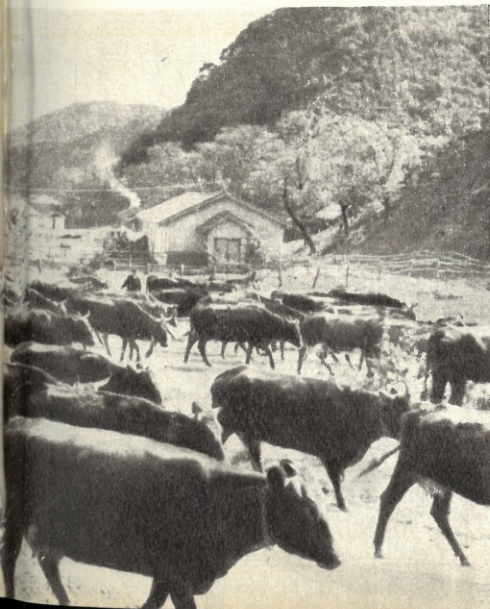
lerated. Today already more than 800,000
jungbo of farm land has been irrigated,
and 13,000 tractors, trucks and other mod-
ern farm machines are working to free the

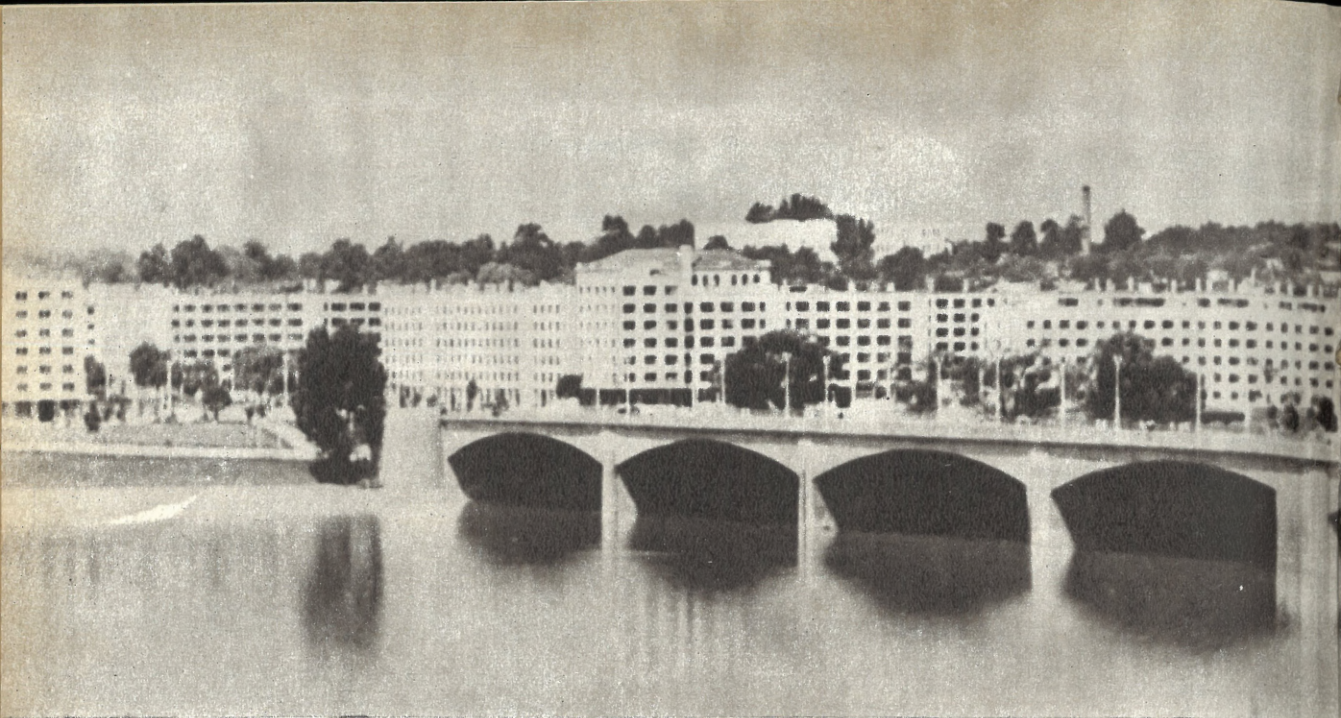
peasants from hard labour.

Today our countryside has been turned
into a rich, socialist one where life is
happy not knowing crop failure.

Ko-
into

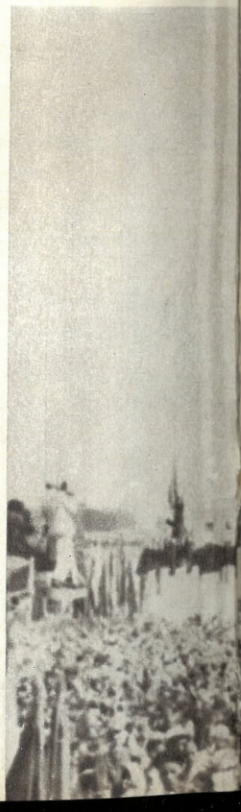
A pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System sup-
plying life-giving water to 60,000 jungbo of land in
South Pyongan Province





View of Pyongyang near the Okryoo Bridge

As life flourishes, arts, too, come to efflorescing. Photo: A scene from "Red Dawn"





Under the banner of the Workers' Party of Korea our labouring people keep pressing ahead for building a socialist paradise on our soil, performing miracles





The earnest desire of the Korean people is the peaceful unification of the country.

Only when the U.S. imperialists leave South Korea, will the country's peaceful unification be achieved, the South Korean people be relieved from hard life and the

30 million Korean people be living a happy life.

The entire Korean people demand, "Yanks, go home!" We are determined to fight more resolutely for making the U.S. imperialists quit South Korea and achieve the peaceful unification.

ever-growing social and cultural expenditure. As the labour productivity and production rose, the Party and the Government systematically increased the monetary wages of the workers and office employees on four occasions after the war. As a result, compared with 1949, their real wages increased to 136 per cent in 1957, and more than 2-fold in 1960.

Incomes of the worker's family rose greatly since the family members were brought into production.

The workers and the office employees receive from the state food grain almost free of charge. Out of their living expenses, house rent, electricity and water bills make up only 3 per cent.

In the post-war years the income of the peasants increased rapidly thanks to the rapid development of the co-op economy, repeated cuts in the rate of tax-in-kind, rise in the procurement prices, besides a series of measures taken by the Government to reinforce the material and technical base of the rural economy. Today, our peasants are living as well as the middle peasants of the old days, or better.

Primitive farm implements used by our peasants for generations and the grass-roofed huts which once dotted our countryside are to be found no more. In the fields are working tractors and trucks. Our countryside is rapidly turning into a rich, civilized and modern one.

In the post-war years the price cuts were effected on seven occasions. As compared with 1953 the price index dropped to 45 in 1959. (In South Korea it has gone up 40,000 times since 1945.)

Moreover, the Party and the Government have systematically cut the tax rates and it is expected that before long taxes will be abolished altogether.

Compared with 1949 and 1953 the purchasing power of the people rose to 308 per cent and 423 in 1959 respectively. During the same period the commodity circulation increased 6.3- and 8.6-fold respectively.

Social and cultural fund has been increasing every year, which brings greater benefits to the working people. In 1959 alone the benefits received by the working people were as much as 70 per cent of the wages of workers and office employees. The state provides the working people with free medical treatment and education besides paid vacation and sick leave. In addition to the regular holidays, the women workers are entitled to a 77 day maternity leave. The ever-growing numbers of nurseries and kinder-

gartens give the women greater freedom for taking part in all spheres of public life.

A seven-year compulsory education system has been enforced and tuition has been abolished. All the students of the institutes of higher learning and specialised schools receive uniforms and scholarships. At present a quarter of the country's population is studying at schools of all levels.

Thanks to the Party policy on public health, as compared with 1944, in 1959 the birth rate increased from 31.3 to 39.3 for every 1,000 persons while the death rate dropped from 20.8 to 12. The average span of life has been lengthened by 20 years.

However, an entirely different picture prevails in South Korea.

First of all, it imports 80-90 per cent of the industrial products and 85 per cent of the industrial raw materials. The number of factories dropped by half compared with the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule and 80 per cent of the existing ones have either closed their doors or are operating on reduced schedule because of the shortage of raw materials, funds and power or marketing difficulties.

The South Korean workers are forced to work for a starvation wage, which can hardly meet one third of the minimum living expenses. The number of unemployed and semi-unemployed exceeds 6 million and the whole of South Korea has turned into an area of chronic famine. Every year South Korea suffers from a grain shortage of 5 million suk.

Last year in North Korea, taxes collected from the people made up only 2.1 per cent of the total budgetary revenue while those coming from the socialist economy comprised 95.3 per cent. In its budgetary expenditure, 93.5 per cent was earmarked for the development of the national economy, social and cultural services, whereas 6.5 per cent was appropriated for the national defence and for running the government.

In the same year in South Korea, 93 per cent of the budgetary revenue of the puppet government came from the direct and indirect taxes squeezed out of the inhabitants. In expenditure, 6 per cent was spent for "industry" and the rest, 94 per cent went for the army, police and government apparatus.

As is seen above, there is a sharp contrast between North and South Korea, two entirely different systems—one serves for the happiness of the people while the other exists for a handful of rulers to exploit and plunder the people.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Due to the policy of obscurantism imposed upon the people of Korea by the feudal lords and the colonialists, the Korean nation remained backward for centuries.

Since the country's liberation, however, their cultural and technical level has been greatly elevated. The overall socialist construction in the post-war period, the enforcement of compulsory primary and middle school education system and the increase in the number of higher learning institutions have raised rapidly the cultural level of the people.

The Third Party Congress called upon the scientists to do their best to catch up with the advanced countries.

Brilliant successes in the scientific research work have been registered since then. Production of vinalon fibre, securing artificial fibres from reeds and corn stalks, smelting with ferro coke and the gasification of coal—all these achievements have greatly accelerated the development of productive forces and improved the people's living.

The achievements scored in the scientific research work are of particular importance, for they have made it possible for the country to tap inexhaustible inner resources of raw materials. Laying particular stress on the development of science and technique, the Party and the Government have provided every condition for it and promptly taken measures for introducing scientific and technical achievements in production.

The working people of the country are greatly interested in the development of science and technique too. For the prosperity of the country and the happiness of people they are devoting all their wisdom, creative power and initiative to stepping up the development of science and technique. Indicative is the close co-operation between scientists and engineers on the one hand and workers and peasants on the other.

The Party and the Government have provided every condition for the inheritance and development of fine national culture and its heritage, introduction of the achievements in the cultural development scored in the Soviet Union and other brother countries and for the efflorescence of the socialist national culture.

It is not surprising that our art is appraised by the world public as a "golden art." Today in

our country, the entire people, from school children to the aged, are creating culture and art.

Under our system, physical culture is making rapid progress too. Our athletes in the past 2-3 years broke five world records. Shin Keum Dan, a turner only three years ago, has become a well-known woman sport champion.

Noble communist virtue and lofty communist traits are growing in the minds of the people.

Following the examples of the struggle of the revolutionary forerunners in the 1930s, the entire people, young and old, throughout the country, are working hard to live and work in a communist way.

For the country and the people, for the Party and the revolution, every one is working hard. They are determined to defend the fruits of their labour, overcome difficulties, help each other. And they are ready, if need be, to lay down their lives, for the good of their comrades and the people.

In South Korea, the doctors examine first not the patients but pocketbooks. Contrary to this, in the North the medical workers are ready to give even their flesh and blood to save the patients.

A Korean returnee from Japan who had been crippled for scores of years despite medical treatment in Japan on many occasions has been cured in his home-country. Many blind people have had their sight restored. All this indicated the highly developed medical science of our country. More than that, it shows the noble character of our people who value human life more than anything else, and the humanitarian nature of our Party policy and the socialist system.

"One for all and all for one!" is the watchword of the people and it is embodied in every day life.

The establishment of the socialist system in our country is inconceivable without the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist Party. It is the Party which has built a country of the people. That is why the people's love for socialism and the devotion to their socialist fatherland find expression in their love for and devotion to the Party, and in their bonds of kinship with the Party. Today the people are rallied firmer than ever before around the Party. And the people are united as one politically and morally. This unity is a great strength for defending the socialist fatherland, and accelerating final victory in our socialist construction.

Warm Salute to the Heroic Cuban People

THE Korean people extend fervent, militant greetings and tribute to the Cuban people who are celebrating the eighth anniversary of the July 26 Uprising, their national holiday.

The July 26 Uprising (1953), a great prelude to their anti-imperialist and national-liberation struggle led by the patriotic forces with Fidel Castro in the van, was a historical event of immense significance in the life of the Cuban people.

The uprising spelled vital blows to the U.S. imperialists and their machinery—Batista dictatorship. In January 1959 at last the traitorous Batista regime was overthrown by the heroic armed struggle of the Cuban revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro. The U.S. imperialists' colonial domination over Cuba thus came to an end.

The Cuban revolution ended in great victory of the people, ushering in a new stage in the Cuban history.

The victorious Cuban people embarked upon the path of independent development, effecting social and economic reforms. Encouraged by Cuba's victory, the peoples of the Latin American countries, the "back yard" of the American imperialists, raised higher the flames of the anti-American, national-liberation struggle.

Panic-stricken, the U.S. Government desperately tried to strangle Cuba from the very first day of the victory of the Cuban revolution. It dispatched a fleet to encircle the Cuban islands, then it recruited and armed the counter-revolutionary elements thrown out of Cuba in its scheme to overthrow the Cuban revolutionary government. The Washington Government staged an economic blockade and every scheme was made to isolate the young Cuban Republic. But nothing could bend the will of the heroic Cuban people.

The enraged U.S. imperialists at last on the early morning of April 17 this year landed armed interventionists on the Cuban coast.

With unlimited wrath and indignation at U.S. imperialism, the peoples of the socialist countries, the Latin American countries and world peace-loving people promptly expressed their full support to the Cuban people who, rallied firmly around their revolutionary government led by national hero Fidel Castro, put up the nation-wide resistance. The heroic people smashed the attack of the U.S. mercenaries, delivering utter defeat to the U.S. imperialists in the first round of U.S. military aggression against Cuba.

The Cuban people who emerged victorious in the resistance are redoubling efforts to safeguard the victory of its revolution.

From the first days of the victory of the Cuban revolution the Korean people together with progressive mankind have expressed all along full support to and militant solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle.

The Korean people rejoice at the achievements registered by the Cuban people in their revolutionary struggle to safeguard the national independence and to further develop economy and culture, wiping out exploitation.

In the common front against U.S. imperialism and the struggle for prosperity of the two countries and for a new life, the peoples of Korea and Cuba are bound firmly.

Diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, economic and cultural co-operation being developed day by day.

On the occasion of the Cuban national festival the Korean people renewed their determination to strengthen still more their friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people. In honour of the Cuban national holiday, meetings took place in every corner of the country. Also photo exhibits were held, showing the revolutionary advance of the Cuban people, rallied firmly around their revolutionary government with Fidel Castro as its head, Cuban documentary films also were put on the screen showing the Cuban people fighting against the U.S. invasion and exposing the American aggressive acts.

In its editorial "Warm congratulation to the national holiday of the heroic Cuban people" **Rodong Shinmoon** (July 26) wrote: "The Korean people will always be comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy."

Just as U.S. imperialism failed in Korea, so it cannot block the victorious march of the united Cuban people.

The American imperialists are madly working to choke off the Cuban revolution and smother the struggle of the Latin American peoples. But they are only hastening their doom. They cannot escape the judgement of history.

The Korean people heartily wish the Cuban people greater successes in their struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialist invaders, safeguard their power and make the foundations of a self-independent economy firmer.

C U B A

HUH KANG

Head of the Korean Trade Union delegation to Cuba

SOME time ago we visited Cuba, a country that has accomplished a great revolution under the very nose of the Pentagon, the headquarters of world reaction and aggression. Recently the people of Cuba smashed at a stroke the mercenaries sent by the U.S. government to invade Cuba.

We were deeply moved by the dauntless spirit of the heroic Cubans who defended their revolutionary gains to the last.

We could sense everywhere the revolutionary passion of the Cuban people who are determined to build a new life. On the face of all Cubans we met at factories, enterprises and on farms we could sense the energetic and vigorous struggle of the Cuban people.

Our first big event in Cuba was the May Day celebrations in Havana.

The May Day demonstrations exhibited the fruits of creative labour of the Cuban working masses headed by the working class since the revolution, showing fully the united strength of the Cuban working people, firmly rallied around the revolutionary government. The occasion convinced us once again that no matter how desperately American imperialism may try, it can not rob this heroic people of their regained independence and freedom.

During our stay in Cuba we toured the eastern region visiting a number of factories, enterprises, farms, educational and cultural establishments.

The delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland,

Japan and WFTU were with us. Everywhere we witnessed the workers' high enthusiasm. At the factories which had been formerly owned by foreign monopolies, the Cubans have been working with all their energy and wisdom for the interests of the people and their motherland.

The Cuban people, freed from the long years of poverty, starvation and non-right, are replacing old things with the new in all domains. In many workers' districts dwelling houses for workers are going up.

On the 8th of May, we and our companions visited the tobacco factory "Trinidad Y Hermano Compania" in Santa Clara, the seat of Las Villas State. After a round of the factory, we went to the workers' settlement, "America Latina." In the past it had been called "Grihos." We talked to several inhabitants. In the days of the U.S. monopoly domination most of these people were jobless and even if they had any job, they could work only one to two months a year. However, today all the men here have jobs and are entitled to free medical service.

Now, in Cuba under the slogan "A year of education", a nationwide movement is on to abolish illiteracy and develop education. According to some leading personnel of the Cuban Confederation of Labour, some two million Cubans out of the total six millions are illiterates. Hearing this, we could not help but recall how cruelly the U.S. imperialists and their agents had lorded it over Cuba to shackle the Cubans in the fetters of slavery for ever, an old trick of the imperialist colonialists.

The Cuban people are now going through such difficulties as experienced by the Korean people right after liberation owing to the lack of national cadres. Our visit to Central University made us realize this more keenly. The President of the university told us that

prior to the revolution in Cuba there had been some institutes of higher learning, most of them law colleges. But no technological institutes. At present the revolutionary government is establishing many technological departments in universities for the development of the country's industry.

Then the President said: "We know so well of the valiant fight the heroic Korean people put up against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism. Now, we are fighting U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is our common enemy. As the Korean people did, we will struggle courageously to the last."

The Cubans have a deep friendly feeling towards the Koreans and this we experienced everywhere.

When we visited a brewery in Havana, a group of worker-militiamen rushed up to us to welcome, shouting "Korea," "Korea". They told us they knew well that the Koreans had fought gallantly against "Yankees". Pinning on his cap a badge of the D.P.R.K. national flag that we gave him, a worker-militiaman said:

"Just as the Korean workers fought valiantly against the Yankees to protect this flag, I too will fight against them. If I fall, my friend (pointing to the one next to him) will put on this cap and keep fighting." We presented the manager of the factory a Chullima (winged horse) medal. He was very pleased with it.

Then we visited "Araguanabo" Textile Mill. When we presented a Chullima flag to Manuel Valdes, he told us as following:

"We are very glad to receive this flag. We will continue to strengthen our unity further and work harder, following the good examples of the Korean workers. I wish you would tell us about the life of the members of the Chullima work-teams of Korea and how they work."

When Jesus Soto, General Secretary of the Cuban Confederation of

Labour, met us, he asked us to convey the friendly greetings of the Cuban working class and people to the Korean working class and people. Then he said:

"We know the valiant fight of the Korean people in the war against U.S. imperialism. Now we are studying how they developed their industries so rapidly in such a short span of time after the war. I believe that the unity and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened in the fight against the Yankee imperialists. We hope that Korea will be unified as early as possible."

Cuba is now firmly defending the revolutionary gains, marching forward positively waging a fierce struggle against the enemy. The whole land of Cuba is ablaze with hatred and indignation of the entire Cubans, old and young, at the heinous U.S. imperialists. The whole Cuba is shouting "Cuba Si, Yankee No!"

The Cuban people are determined that should the U.S. imperialists launch another invasion, they will fight to the last drop of their blood.

We visited Playagiron where the U.S. mercenaries recklessly tried to effect a landing and suffered a crushing defeat.

When they landed the savage enemy burnt houses and slaughtered the peaceable inhabitants. We had a talk with seven prisoners taken at Playagiron. One of them, a young one, said that he had gone to Key West six months before and had been working in a bank. He "came back" to see his mother. He confessed that Americans had deceived him.

The entire Cuban people know so well who their enemy is. That's why they are rallied more firmly than ever around the Cuban Revolutionary Government headed by Fidel Castro.

Solidarity with Vietnamese People

GREETING the "Day of Active Solidarity of the Entire Asian and African People with the Vietnamese People Fighting for National Reunification" in honour of the seventh anniversary of the Geneva agreements on the problems of Indochina, July 20, 1961, the Korean people expressed full support to and militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

A public meeting was held in Pyongyang in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people for their country's peaceful reunification against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in the southern part of the country.

Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, addressed the meeting.

He said that after the victorious end of resistance, the Vietnamese people and government have strictly observed the Geneva agreements and made consistent efforts for the country's socialist upbuilding and peaceful unification under the leadership of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party led by Comrade Ho Chi Minh.

He denounced the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to perpetuate the division of Vietnam and turn South Viet-nam into an arsenal in the areas of Indochina and South-east Asia in gross violation of the Geneva agreements.

Han Sul Ya continued: Turning South Viet-nam into a fascist prison the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings are brutally oppressing the people of South Viet-nam who are struggling for the right to life, national unification and against the U.S. intervention. The schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings constitute a grave menace to

peace and security in Southeast Asia.

U.S. imperialism keeps intervening and perpetrating aggression in South Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, Laos, the Congo and other areas of Asia and Africa, frenziedly preparing a hot bed for another war. All this proves that the U.S. imperialists are the common enemy not only of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, but of the entire Afro-Asian peoples. No machinations of the U.S. imperialists, however, can block the just cause of the Vietnamese people for the country's peaceful unification.

The people of Viet-nam, the speaker stressed, are not isolated and the powerful forces of peace and socialism are standing on their side. The Korean people will always stand on the side of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and will support and encourage to the last the struggle of the Vietnamese for the country's peaceful unification.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors take hands off South Korea and South Vietnam and withdraw at once from there with all the lethal weapons.

In conclusion he declared that peoples of the two countries would certainly emerge victorious in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from their countries and for the peaceful unification of their countries.

Trinh Huy Quang, Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea, also spoke at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a message to the Vietnamese people.

On the same day several social organizations of our country also sent messages to their counterparts in the Vietnamese Democratic Republic.

Foreign Trade Growing

RECENTLY delegations of our country paid friendly visits to a number of countries of Asia and Africa: the government trade and friendship delegation headed by Lee Joo Yun, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade, visited Burma, India and Indonesia, and the government delegation led by Lee Il Kyung, Minister of Education, Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Ghana, etc.

The two delegations' visits to Asia and African countries have made great contributions to a better understanding between Korea and these countries and, in particular, to the consolidation and development of friendly relations in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Also a new stage has been ushered in for the promotion of trade with these countries.

The trade and payment agreements concluded with Guinea and Mali, the countries with which we have already established diplomatic relations, will greatly contribute to the rapid growth of trade with these countries.

We have had trade agreements with Burma, India, Indonesia and the Arab United Republic for some years. Our government has maintained trade representations in the capitals of these countries. Our delegations established diplomatic relations with these governments at consular level and a series of agreements for the promotion of trade. Moreover, it goes without saying that such agreements will serve to establish trade relations with other newly-born independent countries in Asia and Africa.

Our foreign trade is thus growing year by year. Today, we are trading with some 40 countries—the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries as well as countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and other parts of the world. We have trade agreements with ten odd capitalist countries and have trade representatives in several countries notwithstanding absence of diplomatic relations.

The growing expansion of our country's trade testifies to the peace-loving foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Party and the government have consistently strived for strengthening and developing trade relations with other countries on equal footing and

mutual benefit, countries that wish to have friendly relations with our country, especially the countries struggling for peace and against imperialism and colonialism, irrespective of the social system.

As early as in the Korean war time the U.S. government forced the U.N. to adopt what it called "trade embargo" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, all their attempts brought little result. The U.S. imperialists had to kneel before the Korean people.

At the same time the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the Korean Workers' Party of Korea has kept rising. And economic and cultural relations with more countries which cherish world peace have been established.

Such rapid expansion of our foreign trade is also conditioned by the speedily growing national economy of our country.

During 1957-1960 the gross industrial output value maintained an average increase of 36.6 per cent every year. And in the same period the total value of agricultural production increased at an annual rate of 11 per cent on the average. Every field of the national economy has been greatly strengthened technically.

The rapid growth of the national economy brought a systematic expansion of our trade.

First of all, great changes took place in the field of export.

The volume of exports jumped. In 1960 the country's total exports increased 2.3 times that in 1956 and 4.9 times that in 1953. Today the products of our country have won a distinct place in the world market.

As the country's industries made progress by leaps and bounds, the industrial structure went through marked changes, and the colonial one-sidedness was corrected, the volume of exports in raw materials goods decreased while that in finished goods grew. Take the ores for example. Ores held 83 per cent in the total export in 1953, but the figure kept dropping to 54 per cent in 1956, and to 13 per cent in 1960. Between 1956 and 1960 the export of ferrous and non-ferrous metals rose from 31 to 44 per cent.

and that of chemical products from 6 to 12 per cent. Up to a few years ago, machinery was only in the import columns. But today our country is exporting various kinds of machine-tools, electric appliances and other machines. Before long, it is expected, we shall be exporting complete equipment of industrial establishments.

The following are some of the main exports: Non-ferrous metals, high quality steel, alloys, lathes and other machine-tools, electric machines and other machinery, machine parts, graphite and graphite goods, cement, chemical fertilizers, ores, fabrics, porcelain ware, items of daily use, canvas shoes, leaf tobacco, medicinal herbs, ginseng, apples and other farm products, handicrafts, marine products, canned and other processed foodstuffs, furs, etc.

The growing exports is also attributable to the rich natural resources of our country. So far some 220 different kinds of minerals, 140 out of which have economic value, have been found in the country. Particularly, in the deposit of tungsten, molybdenum, magnesite, gold, mica, fluor-spar, and barite Korea ranks among the world's first ten.

The moderate climate of our country is favourable for vegetation. Ginseng and medicinal herbs are cultivated widely, and fruit yield is high. Its seas yield marine products in quantities while its mountains supply valuable furs.

Because of favourable nature and the rapidly growing productive forces the country's export is rising every year.

It is envisaged that more industrial goods, especially items of daily use, will increase. The volume of industrial goods for export will rise on the whole.

The volume of imports is increasing in keeping with expanding export.

The imports of our country consist mainly of machinery, and coking coal, raw rubber, petroleum products and consumer goods.

The growing foreign trade of our country plays an important role in enhancing the people's welfare and in promoting friendship with other countries.

The Seven-Year Plan period, which began this year, will bring about a decisive advance in industrialization and an epoch-making improvement in the people's living. This will demand more machinery and raw materials. Consequently, our imports will grow. Likewise, the exports too will increase. The ever rising productive forces of our country will turn out more goods for export.

The recent visits of our country's delegations to a series of Asian-African countries has created an opportunity of expanding our foreign relations, which will eventually usher in more trade with more countries.

Briefs

Korean Scientist Receives Joint Nuclear Research Prize

The tenth conference of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute held in the suburbs of Moscow awarded the Joint Nuclear Research Institute Scientific Prize for 1961 to a group of scientists including the Korean scientist Kim Heui In.

The group made great exploits in the discovery of anti-minus sigma hyperon and in the combined research of the nature of the strange particle produced by minus pion of seven thousand-eight thousand million electron volt in the propene chamber in the magnetic field.

Scientific Cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia

A ceremony for signing the working plan of the agreement on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of Korea and Czechoslovakia for 1961 was held in Prague on July 5.

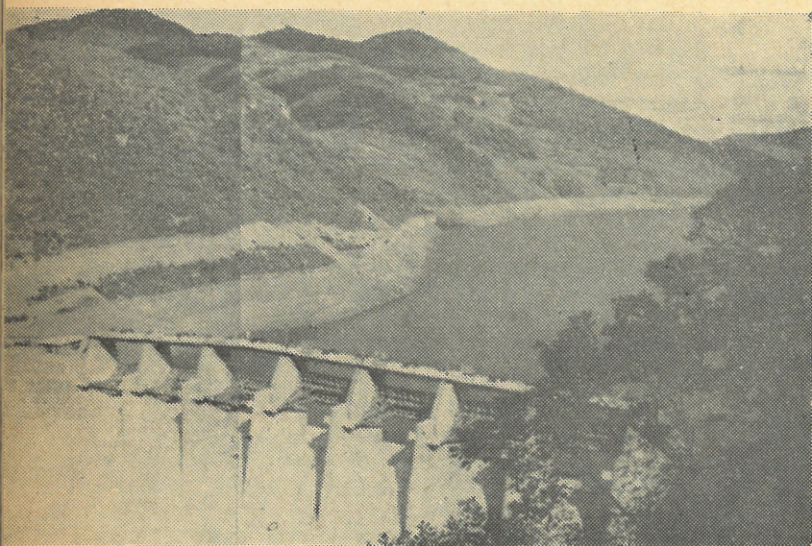
The plan envisages mutual exchange of scientific workers, data and successes in scientific research.

Aid to Mongolia

A protocol on transferring gratis to the Mongolian side a seven-year course school built by the Korean side was signed on July 8 in Central Aimak of the Mongolian People's Republic.

After the signing ceremony a mass rally was held marking the transference of the school. Speeches were exchanged between Jung Il Ryong, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and D. Balzhinnyam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

At the meeting, our Party and Government delegation presented a silk banner and gifts to the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Agricultural Co-operative. Also Korean constructors were decorated with Mongolian medals and orders.



Another Big-scale Nature-remaking Project

Ujidon irrigation reservoir. It irrigates over 38,000 jungbo of land in North and South Hwanghai Provinces

Ujidon irrigation system, another memorial establishment in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, was completed on July 12.

The Ujidon reservoir with its two trunk canals and 20 branch canals extending more than 400 kilometres in length is watering more than 38,000 jungbo of dry and paddy fields in South and North Hwanghai provinces.

The power station with a capacity of 5,600 kw is built on the dam and there is a big fish breeding ground. It is expected it will supply 700 tons of fish every year.

As a result of the completion of the Ujidon irrigation project, the local inhabitants will enjoy a better cultural life and rest. Several pavilions and rest homes were built around the reservoir and many ex-

cursion boats float on the reservoir.

In Sariwon already there are a few lakes and a canal 40 metres wide and 1,100 metres long.

Completion of this vast nature-remaking project is a fruition of the irrigation policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. In the project, about 6,009,000 cubic metres of earth and about 237,000 cubic metres of rocks were removed, 242,000 cubic metres of concrete tamped, then more than 81,000 cubic metres of stone wall was built.

Premier Kim Il Sung had visited the construction site several times to encourage the builders to do a better job.

The workers who responded

whole-heartedly to the wise teachings of the beloved Premier completed in 3 years and a half, with the powerful help of the heavy industry, the giant project which the Japanese imperialists failed to do in 10 years.

The completion of the giant irrigation project in such a brief time has demonstrated to the world the creative power of our workers in the Chullima era.

These results which were achieved in building the Ujidon irrigation system, along with the entire irrigation projects in North Korea, will greatly contribute to the development of national economy and enhancement of the people's life. They will be a powerful material force for restoration of the devastated rural economy of South Korea.

Thus He Led Us

KIM RYONG YUN

N EARLY thirty years have passed since I was in the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans, organized and led personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Many changes have taken place and many things have faded from my memory. Yet there are things I shall never forget as long as I live—how I as a young partisan grew up enjoying deep affection of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and particularly what happened about the time when I was accepted by the Communist Party.

It was one early winter day in 1937, the year of the victorious Bocheonbo battle.

For several days we had been making a difficult march. Everyone was exhausted. On my part, I felt as if the knapsack and the gun were pressing down on me like a lump of iron and the upper part of my body would be crushed from the weight.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who had been at head of the columns stopped and turned around. Carefully he looked over the whole unit one by one. Then he walked over to me and resumed the march shoulder to shoulder with me.

Presently he told me that he wanted to have a look at my gun. Automatically I handed it over. He examined my gun carefully, then said:

"You certainly have taken good care of your weapon."

But what surprised me was this. After he spoke well of me, instead of handing my gun back to me,

he himself shouldered it with his own. In a rather unsteady voice I said:

"But my load is not too heavy... Please let me carry my own gun!"

Not once but many times I pleaded with him, but to no avail. He only smiled and answered:

"Comrade Ryong Yun, I know you think the world of your weapon. But nothing will happen to it even if I carry it once!"

I said no more, and we kept marching.

Eventually he asked me how I was getting along with my work in the Young Communist League, and with my study. He then spoke about my shortcomings.

These were some of his words. "... One's readiness to sacrifice everything for the revolution must be well expressed in everyday life, too. To become a Communist Party member one has to arm himself with the spirit of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism... Nothing but Party can lead the revolution and Party can not reach its goal unless the revolutionary masses are with it... To become a Party member one must be equipped with the revolutionary spirit that he is ready to devote all to the revolution and with the political leadership capable of organizing and activating the masses. The work of Young Communist League is an important part of the Party work. Working for the Young Communist League is little different from being a Party member on probation. Consequently, one must well perform the duties assigned by the Young Communist League organization."

Every word of his penetrating teachings was imprinted on my mind and they are as fresh as ever even today. Ever since then I have done everything within my power to implement his teachings.

I found out later that there were several others besides me preparing under personal guidance and help of Marshal for Party membership. There were many in the company to which I was assigned.

A few days later Marshal Kim Il Sung in person asked me to do some political agitation work. When this important task was assigned to me I felt great responsibility, wondering if I were up to the job. I was too young and knew very little. I was much worried. Yet, I was determined and confident that it would be done well if I followed Marshal Kim Il Sung's guidance and direction.

At the designated time I appeared before the partisan members, remembering the words of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I must admit that it was my first public appearance, and I was so nervous that I hardly knew what I was saying... Somehow I got through.

I was worried for fear I had failed to say everything the Marshal had so painstakingly taught me.

That night sitting by the bonfire I went over once more in my mind what had taken place during the day. I had my notebook with me and leafed through it again wondering if I had spoken as he taught me. At that time Marshal Kim Il Sung came down to our company to see how the partisan members were resting. Eventually he came over to where I was. Putting his hand on my shoulder, he said:

"Comrade Ryong Yun! You did very well with your political agitation work during our march today... I was very glad to hear that because of your talk the comrades marched feeling little fatigue."

I was so moved and excited by his words that I did not know what to say.

After he glanced over my notebook, he told me that in the future I should not depend solely on what I was told or what the manual says, if I were to do a better job in my political agitation work. I must, he added, understand fully about tasks presented before the company, then do my agitation work with firm conviction knowing fully the practical situation of each member. But most important is it that all political agitators set examples always in implementing any and all tasks. Then he continued:

"... Comrade Ryong Yun! I think you will do well with the agitation work... But you should not take everything for granted and don't boast yourself either... As you achieve success and things improve, you must work harder with persistence for carrying out your assignments."

I kept every word of his in my heart. I renewed my pledge: I shall be faithful to his teachings.

I was steeled and grew up under his guidance. He

directed so much attention to me and directed me to the right path and at last I was given the honour of being a Communist Party member.

To respond to him who had led us to such honourable and proud path, we pledged that we would not retreat even one step if it was for the revolution, protect the Headquarters where he was with our lives, and fight braving fire and water.

It was in 1940.

The year was a very tense one in international relations, but it was also a year of arduous struggle in our revolution.

Despite the repeated enormous loss in manpower and materials, the Japanese imperialists kept pouring in fresh troops. Particularly, they desperately "ransacked" the forest where our Headquarters was temporarily located. Every day scores of enemy planes flew over where we were to machine-gun, drop bombs, and distribute handbills.

Yet, Marshal devoted all his time and energy to leading personally the battles as well as the march and guiding the revolutionary organizations scattered over in the vast area. Even in such tense situation he often visited companies, platoons and squads to see how the partisan members were faring and gave guidance to Party and Young Communist League members in their work.

However, on our part, we were greatly concerned about his safety and health. Whenever we had a chance we discussed this problem. Then it was decided that above all every thing, however trifling it might be, must be reported to him promptly and concretely and that we pleaded with him to direct attention to his safety and health.

He told us one day:

"I appreciate very much your concern about me and your desire to let me know everything promptly. Yet, I must say that all your reports and communications cannot take the place of the friendly faces of comrades, or reflect fully their simple sentiments..."

Day or night, as usual, he travelled the difficult mountain paths, which had been frequented by the enemy, to be near the partisan members. We began to think that we must guard his personal safety.

One time the Party organization of the Headquarters held a consultation meeting before a general meeting. But intentionally he was not notified of the meeting.

Yet, he turned up. He found out about it somehow. When he entered the tent, we did not know what to do.

"... I think there is something wrong here. You said you would let me know everything. But, of all things, you did not let me know about a Party meeting... No Party member without due reasons can stay away from meetings or Party life."

These were his gentle yet stern words.

With his presence, the consultation meeting discussed several points, which were all adopted by the subsequent Party general meeting. And the decisions were successfully implemented with one exception.

Among the decisions was on aiding and guiding the editing of the wallpaper called "Kookookbo" (National Salvation News). Somehow this was not carried out fully. The Marshal learned about this fact through his talk with Comrade Kang, Party organization leader.

Most of the Party members of the Headquarters were cadres holding important positions. All of them had been away to lead various units, consequently it was rather too big an order for the remaining ones to edit a wallpaper satisfactorily. Comrade Kang was working almost alone on it. When Marshal Kim Il Sung learned about this, he told Comrade Kang:

"Comrade Chairman, I'm sure there are many who can be assigned to some task... Look at me. I too belong to this Party organization of the Headquarters. You could assign me an article to write for the wallpaper..."

Then he added that the remaining ones, too, most of them were on guard duty, could contribute given concrete assistance and guidance though they were not schooled for writing.

He added: We must give concrete assignment to the members and educate them through practical work. He emphasized that this was what we must do in training cadres and this was part of the Party work. Unless we train the members in such a way that they could work independently by trusting them boldly and giving assignments to them and by helping them, things would be difficult for us when we knocked off Japanese imperialism and won liberation of the country.

While he was talking to Comrade Kang on Party work he asked if he (Comrade Kang) had been in Yotan (near Shaohuangwei in Antu County) to see how Regimental Commander O Baik Ryong and Kim Chul Man who were receiving medical treatment and other members were. To this Comrade Kang answered in the negative saying that he should have gone there, but pressure of his work kept him from doing it. Hearing this Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"You should have gone there long ago. Every revolutionary is more precious to us than all the wealth on earth. Particularly, you chairman who should be

a 'mother' to every revolutionary should have gone to see them. All right, now you leave the wallpaper with me and go and see them right away."

Comrade Kang and a few of us went to Yotan immediately, where we learned how the patients were doing and told them about the decisions of the Party organization. It was early dawn next morning when we got back to the Headquarters.

To our surprise, the light was still on in the tent where our commander was staying.

Thinking that if Marshal had not retired, perhaps he could make report on the trip, Comrade Kang cautiously approached the tent. But when he held up the flap of the tent, there was another surprise waiting for him.

Marshal Kim Il Sung was busy with the wallpaper. With a make-shift brush he was painting the edge of the board. Noticing us, he put down the brush and said:

"Come on in. You must be tired... Well, how were they?"

Comrade Kang made the report in detail adding that comrades over there were worried about the commander's health. Then Comrade Kang looking at the haggard look of Marshal said:

"Comrade Commandant! Please take care of yourself!"

Beaming all over his face, Marshal Kim Il Sung answered:

"I know what you are trying to say... You want to say something about my working on the wallpaper... But please don't worry about me. I'm all right. When you do something you want to do, you don't feel so tired... I'm telling you our comrades guards wrote with much feeling and I was moved by their writings... Will you please come over here and see if I did all right, Comrade Chairman?"

Then he picked up the brush again.

There are too many similar cases to enumerate all, the cases of Marshal Kim Il Sung bringing up, teaching us Party members and partisans with paternal affection.

Not a moment can we forget all he has done for us to be the Red fighters of the Revolution and sons of the Party. We only pledge once again that we will be boundlessly faithful to the Party and to the Leader, always ready to devote all to the cause of the Party.

Cradle of Revolution

Following is the second instalment of a translation of "visit to the Old Battlefields of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle." The first instalment appeared in our last issue.

IN KIRIN

Kirin—a lovely town standing on the bank of the Sungari—is where Marshal Kim Il Sung in his youth started his underground Young Communist League activities.

Young Kim Il Sung, who had finished the Fusung primary school No. 1, attended for some time a private school in Huatien before entering Liuwen middle school in Kirin.

It was early August that we members of the exploration party came to Kirin.

The secretary of Kirin city committee of the Chinese Communist Party showed us over Chuanyingkou primary school No. 3 which was opened on the site of Liuwen middle school.

We were welcomed at the front gate by the principal Sung Ah-bing and a few teachers. The school was deserted as the pupils had gone to camps for summer vacation.

Two lilac trees standing side by side in the middle of the school ground attracted our attention. The old trees, we were told, had been standing for a long time and young Kim Il Sung was often seen in his school days standing by the trees.

We were led to a room where a chronicle of Marshal Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities and other materials on his career and revolutionary activities were displayed.

The articles on display in the room acquaint visitors with the outline of the career and revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Under a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung on the central wall of the room hung a board with the words: "Under the indestructible banner of you, our beloved leader, we will study hard, confident of victory, and prepare ourselves to become fine socialist builders."

This board was contributed by Korean children who, bereaved of their parents in the war, came to Kirin to study at a school for bereft children during the Korean war.

The principal explained how Marshal Kim Il Sung studied and carried on revolutionary activities when he was a student of Liuwen middle school.

No sooner had he entered the school than young Kim Il Sung attracted attention of teachers and other students by his correct Chinese pronunciation and fluent speaking of the Chinese language.

Another thing particular about young Kim Il Sung was his frequent absence from school. But in each case he presented a justifiable reason. Though he often stayed away from school, young Kim Il Sung was doing exceptionally well with school work. He was an excellent student in the school. But none of the school authorities knew what was actually keeping him from attending class. Underground Young Communist League activities obliged him to stay away from school often.

Young Kim Il Sung, who had carried on youth movement in Fusung and Huatien, joined the Young Communist League after he entered Liuwen middle school, and carried on the work of the Young Communist League in and around Kirin. He rallied the youth and students in the town of Kirin around the underground Y.C.L. organization in his school.

Liuwen middle school was a private school founded in 1917 by the poet Han Tzu-yang.

Many of the students of the school in those days came from poor families. But there were also those from well-to-do families. The principal and many of the teachers were progressive-minded. The school library had many progressive books, to which the students had free access.

But things went bad from 1926 when the reactionary Kuomintang began to exert its influence on the school. Later students were divided into three groups—one communist, the other Kuomintang and the third independent. The progressive trend was prevailing over the other two trends.

The school authorities, however, were ignorant of the functioning of the Young Communist League organization led by young Kim Il Sung.

The Y.C.L. organization organized a student strike in opposition to the warlords' "northern expedition plan." The strike was responded to by Wenkuang middle school, a mission school, in the town which had 30-40 Korean students.

The Kuomintang troops seized the town and gendarmes kept their eyes on the students' dormitory.

The strike had exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence on the students in other districts, too.

Comrade Shang Yueh, now teaching at the Peking People's University, was then a teacher at Liuwen middle school.

He won the respect of the students for his enthusiasm and character. Having escaped from a Kuomintang prison, he sought refuge in the school under the pseudo name of Hsieh Chung-wu.

Comrade Shang Yueh, recalling the days at Liuwen middle school, said: "As I came to know young Kim Il Sung as a revolutionary comrade I felt my heart warm toward him." And he went on to say: "Young Kim Il Sung, a Y.C.L. member, rallied progressive students of his class around him. He had a revolutionary approach to all problems and solved them in a revolutionary way. And for this he enjoyed the respect of the progressive students of the school."

The school now has several buildings, and three of them have been standing since the days of Liuwen middle school.

We visited the class-room where Marshal Kim Il Sung studied. We learned that young Kim Il Sung had his seat in the front row. We also visited the room which had been a library in those days. The library, our guide told us, was frequently visited by young Kim Il Sung.

Revolutionary activities of young Kim Il Sung added to the progressive colouring of his school.

The reactionary Kuomintang police arrested young Kim Il Sung and forced the school authorities to strike off his name from the school roster.

Later the Japanese occupiers dissolved the school and opened a primary school in its place.

Liuwen middle school was closely associated with the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his youth. Young Communist League organizations in all middle schools in Kirin were under the leadership of young Kim Il Sung.

The park on the Northern Mountain was one of the secret gathering places of the Y.C.L. organization. One can have a view of the whole town of Kirin from the Northern Mountain. The Northern Mountain, with ancient temples and tombs and with lovely scenery, is one of the scenic spots of China.

Marshal Kim Il Sung in his school days, we learned, liked to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the mountain.

The forest on the mountain was many times the scene of Y.C.L. meeting.

Meetings requiring top secrecy were held in the basement of a temple.

The chief priest Shin Pen-hai, who helped the Y.C.L. members in holding meetings at the basement in those days, told us:

"The priests Chiang and Liu were on intimate terms

with young Kim Il Sung. No one knew what was going on between them. They kept what they were doing secret from others."

The two priests died long ago in the days of puppet Manchukuo and, therefore, there is no one who has detailed knowledge of their help to the Y.C.L. organizations in those days.

The ladder which young Kim Il Sung and other Y.C.L. members used when going down to the basement is preserved there.

The Party organization and local government of Kirin presented us with the valuable materials connected with Marshal Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities in his youth.

Korean students and Korean children in Kirin often gathered in the park on the Northern Mountain for meetings.

Young Kim Il Sung led the Korean students' organization in Kirin to the road of patriotism in opposition to Japanese imperialism, and recruited his comrades-in-arms from among the members of the organization.

Young Kim Il Sung paid particular attention to the work of the children's organization.

Comrade Hwang Kwi-hun, who accompanied us on our way to Kirin, was the leader of the Kirin children's organization in those days. A school girl of 13 years old, she worked under the personal guidance of Kim Il Sung. Now she teaches at the Yenpien university in the Yenpien Korean autonomous **chou**.

We asked Comrade Hwang Kwi-hun to tell what she knew about the frequent "staying away from school" of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his school days.

"That he often stayed away from school was known even to the students of other schools of the town. But he would always pass the examination with honours," she said. Then she continued: "It was when he had certain mission to accomplish outside the town that he stayed away from school. He would write to me from Fusung, giving instructions on how to deal with the work of our children's organization. He also made a trip to Tunhua and Antu. I came to see later that the range of his Y.C.L. activities had expanded."

We visited the building used as a prison in those days and where Marshal Kim Il Sung in his school days was detained by the Kuomintang police. The prison was a cross-shaped one. The Japanese imperialists built in 1934 a new one in place of the old one. The Japanese-built prison, which still remains, is said to be the same size as the old one and of the same structure. Corridors radiate in all directions from the centre and on either side of the corridors are cells.

The second cell from the end on the right side of

the northern corridor was the one where young Kim Il Sung was detained.

The cell, some 5 metres long and some 2.5 metres wide, was dark and ghostly.

The outer wall has two tiny windows in the upper part, and each has eight iron bars.

No materials on the life of young Kim Il Sung in prison is available.

In the prison young Kim Il Sung worked out the great programme that marked a turning point in the Korean revolution.

Released from the Kirin prison, young Kim Il Sung went to Antu in eastern Manchuria via Tunhua and Fusung. In Antu he organized for the first time in Korea's history people's armed units fighting against Japanese imperialism. With the formation of the people's armed units by Marshal Kim Il Sung the Korean people came to have a Marxist-Leninist army.

The town of Kirin, where Marshal Kim Il Sung began his Y.C.L. activities in his youth, is closely associated with his revolutionary activities.

A Wise Boy

ONCE upon a time there lived a hunter. He set off one day for fox hunting in the snow-covered fields. He hoped to make fine coats lined with fur for his children.

No sooner had he caught sight of a fox than he pulled the trigger. The fox fell to the ground, but it got up before the hunter reached it and began running with faltering steps. The hunter ran after the desperate fox.

A village suddenly appeared before them. And a big dog ran out of the village and dashed at the fox. Seizing the poor fox in his mouth, the dog ran to his master. The dog's master was very pleased.

"Good work! A nice thing you've brought."

The hunter rushed in:

"Good morning. Excuse me, but, that fox was shot by me in the field over there. Failing to shoot him dead, I ran after him up here."

"None of your jokes! You're just kidding me."

"Please, look at the bleeding wound. It was made by my bullet."

"Oh, no! But even admitting you've shot him and pursued him up here, you can't have the fox, for you couldn't catch him. It was my dog that caught the fox. The dog caught him for me, you see."

"Well, of all things! What the

devil do you mean? How could your dog catch the fox if I hadn't shot and pursued him?"

"At any rate the fox is mine!"

"Don't talk so fresh!"

Meanwhile villagers had gathered together to listen. Many gave their opinions, but no one could settle the issue. They only added to the hubbub. Just then, the district headman passing through the village ordered his palanquin-bearers to stop.

Curiosity rather than good administration made him intervene in the affair. And he showed such artlessness that he was ready to settle the issue on the spot. However, the headman had such a high opinion of himself that everybody in the world but himself seemed to be fools.

"You asses, what is the matter?"

"Your Excellency, please pass a clear and fair judgement."

The villagers began explaining the matter. But the headman did not listen to them to the last. He made the hunter and the dog's master tell about the case.

The hunter's complaint seemed reasonable enough while listening to him whereas the dog's master's claim seemed no less logical when he was stating the case.

The administrator felt quite puzzled. Anyway, he must give some very wise judgement. It was entirely a point of honour for him.

Yet, several affected "Ahems" did not save him. The eyes of the

"foolish rabble" made him even more uncomfortable.

Suddenly, a bright idea struck him!

"You see, a-hem, you had better divide the fox between the two, just like this."

The administrator drew a line with his stick along the back of the fox from the nose to the tail.

"Oh, no, sir, it is mine. I cannot share it with this liar." The dog's master protested.

"It's wasteful to have such a fine fur divided," the hunter complained.

The villagers made a stir. There was even some insolent observations, though in whispers: "A keen judge, indeed!"

The confused magistrate said: "I'm on business, I am in a hurry..."

When the wise man was making his get-away, a village boy with a mature air said:

"I believe the hunter shot the fox because he wanted a fur, and the dog caught the fox because he wanted meat. How about the hunter having the fur and the dog having the meat?"

This idea satisfied everybody.

Of course the hunter had no objection. Someone called the dog, but the dog was absent at that moment because he had nothing to do with human affairs.

There were various observations among the villagers:

"The boy is far better judge than the wise headman."

Trickery and Conciliatory Measures of S. Korea's Military Fascism and the U.S. in the Field of Economy

ALARMED at the ever growing anti-U.S. and save-the-country struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are using every trick to intensify military-fascist oppression on the one hand and, on the other, to deceive and mislead the people.

Following the military coup on May 16, the so-called "military regime" in South Korea has been frantic in its attempt to maintain and intensify the military dictatorship. It is suppressing ruthlessly the people, while publishing one statement and another, such as the "basic economic policy," "a draft five-year plan," or the "act on liquidation of usury debts in rural and fishing villages". It wants the people to believe there would be some sort of "improvement."

But, why all this paper work on the part of the military fascists?

When the Armistice was signed, the U.S. imperialists bragged that they would demonstrate "philanthropism of U.S. aid" and "superiority of the free world" by "rehabilitating and reconstructing the South Korean economy in five or six years. To this end, they even used the notorious "U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency," but only to intensify their plunder in South Korea.

During the past eight years following the ceasefire the United States poured some two billion dollars into South Korea as "aid".

But the picture in South Korea does not show any sign of improvement.

The South Korean economy has been ruined utterly and the people's living has been unprecedentedly deteriorated. The United States has tightened its grip on the South Korean economy.

The April uprising in 1960 in South Korea overthrew Syngman Rhee. The people demanded a new life, a new society, and new government. The April uprising was a clear expression of the South Korean people towards the U.S. colonial rule.

However, U.S. imperialism put forth another puppet Chang Myun who noisily played up such slogans as "Economy First," "A Welfare Society" and the like to deceive the people.

But the South Korean people now realize that

they can expect neither stabilized living nor democratic rights so long as U.S. occupation of South Korea continues and its colonialist rule prevails there.

It was under such circumstances that the so-called "military coup" was staged. A batch of military fascists appeared on the scene to suppress the people and pull the wool over the people's eyes.

Then, what are some of their tricks? On May 31 they made public the "basic economic policy" which was followed by another paper "A Draft Five-Year Plan for 1962-1966" issued on June 16. It was alleged that these papers were "to foster a real economic power that could cope with communism."

Let us have a closer look at the economic policy of the so-called military regime in South Korea.

INDUSTRIAL "POLICY"

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist elements say they have worked out a "long range development plan" for industry, under which they will "build up with the government investment" what they call key industries of South Korea such as power, coal, oil refining, fertilizer, steel, rayon industries. And they talk loudly about "measures" for promoting small and medium enterprises. Today in South Korea the great majority of factories and mines are now at a standstill or run on a part-time basis. Hence to save the South Korean economy, first of all, it would be necessary to put these factories on full operation, and build new up-to-date and large scale plants as well as medium- and small-scale light industry enterprises. This presupposes machine-building, metallurgical, fuel and power industries in order to turn out a huge amount of machines and equipment required in the economic build-up. Besides, an enormous sum of funds and technical personnel will be needed. But all the South Korean military fascist elements have is weapons.

The poor South Korean machine-building in-

dustry that the Japanese had in Korea in the past has been further ruined under U.S. occupation. The South Korean machine-building industry reportedly occupies 5 per cent of manufacturing industry in the value of output, but in reality it is nothing more than a set-up for machine repair or making fittings. Not a single machine-tool or piece of equipment can it manufacture.

The metallurgical industry fares no better.

There is only one steel-works, namely, the "Daihan Heavy Industry Company" in Icheon. It has been equipped with only one 50-ton furnace since November 1956. However, even this miserable furnace has suspended operation more than ten times due to shortage of funds, raw materials, and to marketing difficulties. According to the South Korean "Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon" of February 1, 1961, it stopped operation completely since last December. The Samiwa Iron Works in Samchuk, Kangwon Province, the only iron works in South Korea, which had a maximum yearly output of one hundred thousand tons in pre-liberation days, is now closed down because of the rising production costs and shortage of funds and raw materials.

Power industry, on which the U.S. imperialists have reportedly concentrated their "aid", is also in complete ruin.

Even according to the puppet authorities, the South Korean power capacity is on an average 192,500 kw. But even this meagre amount is not to be utilized fully. 39.4 per cent of power output is lost during transmission so only about one hundred thousand kw of electricity is actually used, not more than 30 per cent of the power required. Despite the much clamoured "economy first policy" the figures published by the "Namsun Electric Company," one of South Korea's two electric companies, show that the total power the company supplied in 1960 was only 102,070,000 kwh, a decrease of 2,850,000 kwh as against 1959. (The South Korean monthly "Sasangge," May, 1961.)

The South Korean military fascist elements are in no position even to attempt to rehabilitate and develop the South Korean industry. Neither the means nor funds do they have.

The so-called "military regime" in South Korea took over the budget of 1961 made by the Chang Myun puppet regime.

According to the budget, 215,300 million hwan, or 42 per cent of the annual expenditure of 517,400 million hwan is earmarked for direct military and police expenditures. But when one takes into account also the indirect military ex-

penditures, the figure goes up to over 70 per cent of the total expenditures. The funds appropriated for the economy amount to 116.1 billion hwan. For simple agricultural reproduction alone South Korea needs at least 129 billion hwan this year (South Korean daily "Hankook Ilbo", June 8, 1961).

What is more, military expenditure keeps increasing ever since the military coup.

The puppet government not only has debts totalling 450 billion hwan, but also anticipates a minimum deficit of 63.7 billion hwan this year. All this tells us that the "industrial policy" which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are raving about is nothing but a tall tale.

The small and medium enterprises that account for 97 per cent of the total number of the South Korean enterprises are completely bankrupt.

According to the doctored figures appearing in the South Korean press, factories which have suspended operation or are working on part-time basis occupy more than 60 per cent and in some branches more than 80 per cent in 1960 (The South Korean "Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon," October 8, 1960). And things are getting worse.

This year the United States raised the dollar-hwan exchange rate from 1:650 to 1:1,300, and the government markedly boosted various fees and the prices of monopoly items. All this resulted in a sharp rise in raw-material prices and production costs, and on top of it, the ever declining people's purchasing power, an acute shortage of funds and electric power are threatening the medium and small enterprises.

In Taegu, one of the South Korean industrial centres where 30 per cent of the biggest South Korean industry, textile industry, is concentrated, some 80 per cent of the textile mills was at a standstill and the remaining operating part-time last March. (South Korean monthly "Sasangge," May, 1961).

Even according to the most conservative figures of the puppet government, at least eighty billion hwan is needed to provide some help to the small and medium enterprises.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascist elements on the one hand have frozen all funds in order to ensure heavy military expenditure and avert the imminent financial crisis, and on the other they are to appropriate five billion hwan for the medium and small enterprises by way of excuse.

The five billion hwan, which they promised as a measure for the final solution for wiping the

source of economic standstill boils down to nothing. To start with even the Chang Myun regime allocated, at least on paper, 15.9 billion hwan for relieving the small and medium enterprises in its 1961 budget. Then only a few can be benefited by this sum of 50 billion hwan. Priority is given to munitions manufacturers whose credit is good.

"AGRICULTURAL POLICY"

The military fascist elements bragged that they would develop the rural economy too. But to revitalise the South Korean agriculture and to relieve the South Korean peasants from chronic hunger, the land problem must be solved in a democratic way, the peasants be freed from the feudal bondage, and the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement and militarization policy be brought to an end.

The South Korean military fascists issued recently an "act on liquidation of usury debts in rural and fishing villages". It proposed that the "Farmers' Bank" buy up on installments the peasants' and fishermen's debts at an annual rate of over 20 per cent of interest to the creditors, then in return the peasants and fishermen pay the bank at the same rate of interest and in the same period. In short, the "act" wants to make things easy for the usurers. Now they can collect their money easily and safely.

According to the South Korean "Farmers' Bank" the debts owed by the peasants exceeded 180 billion hwan in 1959. Moreover, the total principal keeps increasing by 20 billion hwan every year despite the high rate of interest the peasants pay. (South Korean "Finance", No. 1, 1961.)

Unless these debts are cancelled there will be no improvement in the position of the peasants.

Little different is the "readjustment of farm produce prices".

The "military regime" itself admits the fact that the prices of agricultural produce are fixed below the production costs by 20-30 per cent on an average. These "bleeding prices", as the South Korean press aptly calls it, are a result of the dumping of U.S. surplus agricultural products and the "low-rice-price" policy.

Even in the days of Japanese rule, South Korea exported annually 1,000,000-1,500,000 tons of rice.

But, as the U.S. imperialists continue to dump surplus agricultural products, the South Korean

agricultural production keeps shrinking and the farm prices are kept below the production costs. Particularly, the U.S. imperialists employ a "low wage" and "low-rice-price" policy as an anti-inflation measure and means of colonial plunder.

According to the "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" of the puppet regime, surplus grain sold to South Korea by the U.S. imperialists during the period from 1945 to April, 1960 amounted to 39,466,220 suk. (South Korean "Tonghwa Tongshin" Sept. 1, 1960.) The U.S. imperialists force more than 50 million dollars worth of surplus agricultural products on South Korea annually.

Accordingly, the "readjustment of farm produce prices" is nothing but the same old refrain that Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun sang once.

The U.S. imperialists force "aid," especially, surplus agricultural products on South Korea, which the military fascists use as the source of the war funds.

THE POLICY OF IMPORTING FOREIGN CAPITAL

The military fascist elements are talking about promoting such foreign aids as "contribution and credits" from the "free countries" for providing jobs and "enhancing productivity." To beg for big "aids" they are sending "missions" to the United States, Japan and other countries.

Over six million unemployed and semi-unemployed, millions of foodless peasants, hundreds of thousands of homeless orphans in South Korea—such is the product of U.S. "aid."

Under the name of "aid," U.S. imperialism, the mainstay of the world reaction, is brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea, and turning South Korea into its colony and military base. Today because of the U.S. "aid" the productive power of South Korea dropped by about 30 per cent as compared to the level of the pre-liberation days. Because of the U.S. "aid" the South Korean economy is kept from developing independently. It is more completely dependent on the U.S. economy.

It was admitted by the Western press that the "U.S.-South Korea economic and technical agreement" evoked a strong anti-U.S. movement in South Korea. To talk about "providing employment" and "higher productivity" with the aggressive U.S. "aid" is utter nonsense.

The military fascists are putting up a show as if they were for boycotting U.S. and Japanese goods. They are saying "Use home-made goods" while they are begging for more U.S. "aid," and closer ties with Japanese and West German capitals that are watchnig for new markets.

The military fascists are also trying to dupe and coax the people with such prate and idle talk as "prosecuting those illicit money-makers," or "national reconstruction programme" that the Chang Myun clique drafted. Those phrases may sound impressive but the military fascists do not have funds. Nor do they have any wish for the matter.

Even the news reports that leaked through the strictest censorship tell of the grave situation of the South Korean economy and the further deteriorated living of the people in the two months since the "military coup."

Thanks to complete militarisation of the economy, and frozen funds, production in South Korea is "at a standstill". (Tokyo Radio, June 16). On June 12 U.P.I. reported that all the productive activities were little different from a complete stoppage. "Textile, cement, glass, sugar manufacturing and milling industries that were said to be faring better than others also suspended or drastically curtailed operation" (Kyodo dispatch, June 16).

According to Tokyo Radio, the number of jobless increased by one-half million in the month following the "coup."

The ever increasing military expenditure and the shrinking production only worsen the already bad inflation. The high-handed "price control" is powerless before inflation.

On top of it, the military fascist elements by a "specific order" on May 19, have frozen wages and they are frantic in their attempt to collect taxes in arrears.

The reality of today's South Korea is a most eloquent testimony what the "development of economy," "building of industry," "improving peasants' living," "increasing employment," "solving the unemployment problem," etc. amount to.

Now more than ever the South Korean people are clear about the path they must take.

The catastrophic economy of South Korea can be saved only by forcing the U.S. aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea, putting an end to the puppet rule. It can be saved only when it relies upon the mighty, self-sufficient economy built in the northern part. This is also the only way to peaceful unification of the country. No trickery on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs in South Korea will be able to solve the national and social contradiction created in South Korea. Should they try, they will only face even greater resistance, and will expedite their doom, which will come without fail.

"United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" — Tool of U.S. Aggression

THE "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was sent to South Korea by U.S. imperialism as its tool of aggression under the U.N. emblem.

The commission serves the U.S. imperialists, manufacturing fantastically false reports on the South Korean situation and covering up and embellishing their aggressive policy and crimes.

It is well known that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was formed as a successor of that notorious "United Nations Commission on Korea" under U.S. coercion at the plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the U.N. General

Assembly on October 7, 1950.

The "UNCURK" has no independent character whatsoever for its members are either from such aggressive U.S. military blocs as "NATO", "SEATO" and "OAS", or from those countries which sent armed forces to the aggressive war in Korea on U.S. order. They are: Australia, Chile, Holland, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, of which Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey are the "permanent representatives" of the commission.

Under the pretext of "assisting" Korea in the "unification and rehabilitation" as provided for

in the "resolution on the Korean question" adopted at the U.N. General Assembly at its fifth session under U.S. pressure, the "UNCURK" undertook the criminal "functions hitherto exercised" by the "United Nations Commission on Korea" which had "contributed" to the rigging up of the South Korean puppet regime and "rendered services" to igniting the war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists put up the commission as a "representative of the United Nations" in South Korea and granted it all the functions needed for themselves to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, justify their permanent occupation of South Korea, cloak and intensify their economic domination over South Korea.

Furthermore, on December 1, 1950, with a view to spurring up the economic aggression in South Korea under U.N. signboard, the U.S. imperialists forced through the U.N. General Assembly the "Resolution on the Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea" with the help of their voting machine. According to the "Resolution," "United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency" was set up and the "UNCURK" was granted the function to "assist" the "UNKRA" and "make recommendations" pertaining to the aggressive activity of the agency.

By linking up the two organs, the U.S. imperialists attempted to achieve their aggressive aims more easily.

But no amount of embellishment on the part of the U.S. imperialists could cover up the heinous nature of the "mission" of the "UNCURK."

The aim of operating the "UNCURK" is to cover up U.S. aggression in Korea and the Far East under the U.N. flag.

The "UNCURK" under U.S. manipulation interferes in the internal affairs of South Korea and reports to the U.N. General Assembly every year in the form of the so-called "annual report." But all such reports have without exception dissembled all objective realities to justify the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea.

One of the most serious crimes committed by the "UNCURK" is that it has covered up the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' policy aimed at hampering the unification of Korea—the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people—and perpetuating their occupation of South Korea. In its "annual report" the "UNCURK" repeats the worn-out U.S. assertion that Korea should be unified through the "free election under U.N. observation" under the condition of

South Korea being occupied by the U.S. troops, and opposes the realization of the just proposals made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

For example, in its fifth report to the 10th Session of the U.N. General Assembly of 1955 the commission openly defended criminal "march North and unify" hullabaloo of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites, especially emphasizing the assertion of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime that Korea should be unified not through political negotiation but "by use of force."

In its 7th report to the 12th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1957, the commission "warmly welcomed" the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists in unilaterally abrogating Sub-Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which bans the introduction of combat weapons into Korea. Furthermore, it highly praised the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites for repeating the fanatical demand that the Armistice Agreement be abrogated entirely.

At the 14th U.N. General Assembly in 1959, Tugarinov, the Soviet delegate, pointed out that the "UNCURK" did not accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea but, on the contrary, drove the question of Korea's unification to a deadlock by every means. Tugarinov was quite justified when he said that the commission should be called the "Commission for the Maintenance of Division of the Country," instead of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Faithful to Washington's plan, "UNCURK" has set itself another major task. That is to cover up the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and anti-popular fascist terror rule of their puppet regime as well as the political and economic crisis of South Korea resulting therefrom. This is proved by the fact that the commission raises clamours as if "democracy and the representative government" are developing, as if elections were held in a "free and fair" atmosphere in South Korea, although, in actual fact, brutal fascist tyranny without precedent prevails and all the elections without exception were conducted in an atmosphere of terror and fraudulence.

The third "House of Representatives elections" of May 20, 1954 were characterized by severe police suppression. However, in its fourth report submitted to the 9th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the "UNCURK" "proved" that the South Korean people had "freedom." At the same time, the commission alleged that this was considered as an "essential condition for the

development of state administration by a representative government."

In its 6th report to the 11th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1956, the "UNCURK" stated that the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" on May 15, 1956, too, were generally conducted "smoothly and freely, in quiet order and peace."

As to what really are the so-called "free and peaceable elections" and the "development of a representative government" advertized by the commission, the South Korean people gave a clear and stern answer.

Unable to tolerate any longer the U.S. colonial predatory policy and the terrorist rule of the puppet clique, they rose at last in the heroic uprising following the "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" of March 15, 1960. They overthrew Syngman Rhee and disclosed before the whole world the deceptive nature of the "free elections," "democracy" and the "development of a representative government" in South Korea.

The "UNCURK" as a tool of U.S. aggression did not try to draw a lesson here, either.

This finds expression in its statement that the "elections" of the puppet National Assembly of July 19, 1960, framed up by the Chang Myun clique under U.S. instigation was carried out in "a very satisfactory way."

But such was not the case. From July 28-31, martial law was enforced throughout South Korea with 34,000 police mobilized (Seoul, July 28, 1960, Sege Tongshin), and with the approach of the "elections," a tight police network of surveillance was set up in which "mobile police force" was organized and assigned to all police organs from provincial police bureaus down to police boxes. It was against such background that the "elections" were held.

Even according to doctored figures released by the South Korean police, more than 17,500 innocent people were arrested and jailed during the period from June 24 to August 3, 1960.

Chang Myun rigged up the "elections" by means of violence, corruption, fraud and trickery which were more malicious than the Syngman Rhee clique resorted to.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the June 29 "elections" were conducted under the supervision of the "UNCURK election observation teams" composed of ten sub-

teams and eight "election inspection teams" formed by the staff members of the U.S. embassy.

In its annual report, the "UNCURK" refers to the South Korean economy and its prospects. But it always draws a false picture as if the South Korean economy has entered the "stage of development and growth," in an attempt to cover up the colonial predatory policy of U.S. imperialism. Particularly intolerable is the fact that since its inception, the commission has extolled to the skies the U.S. aid which is in fact designed to enslave South Korea not only economically but politically and militarily, and has thereby joined the U.S. imperialists in the grave crime of ruining the national industry and agriculture of South Korea, of converting her into a market for the U.S. goods. It is known to all that South Korea is faced with total economic catastrophe, its people going through "the hardest time in 4,000 years."

As regards the recent "military coup," too, the "UNCURK" brazenly clamoured that the coup was "inevitable in the light of the Korean reality" and that they had "decided not to express any more concern about the South Korean situation." (UPI, June 15.) For instance, the Pakistani delegate, Ali, acting upon the instruction of his superiors, went so far as to declare that the actual situation in South Korea under the military terror rule was "very encouraging" or that "it is still premature for the military to give up power." The Philippino delegate Alegrad made reckless remarks, too. He said that the military fascist regime possessed ample opportunities for establishing a "powerful democratic system." (AFI, June 10; UPI, June 16)

The shameless "UNCURK" swindlers are attempting to cover up the grave crisis occurring in South Korea. But their brazen-facedness will only evoke indignation of the fair-minded opinion of the world.

The U.S. imperialist troops committing every known crime under U.N. signboard must go home and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved promptly.

The Korean people will make the aggressive U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and realize the country's peaceful unification on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

Tomorrow Train Will Run to Seoul

REGIS BERGEROM
French journalist



ON my visit to Korea, I as a Frenchman could not help recalling the savage Hitler gang, the enemy of Frenchmen, who divided France into two parts and occupied her for more than four years.

For Frenchmen it was a heart-breaking thing. But unlike the case of Korea, German occupation was a rather short one compared with the 16 years of U.S. occupation of South Korea. At least we could write to each other. We did not go through so many uncertain years as Koreans have, wondering how our loved ones in the other part were faring.

Sixteen years! For sixteen years Korea has been divided into North and South. It is bad enough to be separated, but it is still worse when the North and the South have no contact at all, just like relations between enemy countries. The North and South each maintains relations with other countries, but they are barred from having dealings with each other. As a Frenchman, I think I can understand this tragedy better than anyone else.

During my stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I could sense the burning desire for unification filling the hearts of the entire Korean people. This irresistible torrent of will, sooner or later, will make a clean sweep of those who persistently oppose unification. I have seen how ardently and how sincerely the Korean people are aspiring after the uni-

fication of the country.

Everywhere in the land of Korea, a land with a long history, I have seen the spring of Korea, youth brimming with energy, enthusiasm and joy.

* * *

In Panmunjom I saw the land of Korea cut into two slices like a piece of bread. The U.S. imperialists, in fact, regard Korea as a piece of bread.

Did they not try to swallow Korea at one gulp ten years ago?

In Panmunjom I saw Yankees prowling about like hungry dogs, chewing gum. In the North I saw the creative labour of peasants, land well taken care of and golden fields.

But in the southern land... What did I see in the southern land? Nothing but waste land. Not a single South Korean was to be seen, because the American M.P.s consider it better to let the land lie waste than to let Koreans get together.

The reason why the Yankees are so afraid of the North-South contact is that not only the people of North Korea but the people of South Korea, that part of Korea under their domination, that is, the entire Korean people, desire unification. The people want to see their brothers and sisters whom they have not seen for the past 16 years and they want to embrace their loved ones.

Panmunjom is a testimony to this.

Around lunch time I came back to Kaesong. Hundreds of young people, men and women, were marching in formation, shouting: "Long live Korea's unification!"

Sinchun! Sinchun wrings the heart of a Frenchman. The Germans killed one thousand children, mothers and old people in one French village. One thousand! That is a big number. But in Sinchun thirtyfive thousand people were massacred. What should we call it? No word could I utter. I just walked away speechless.

The Yankees might have intended to bury the entire Korean people. However, Korea has risen from debris like a phoenix, only more beautiful, stronger. I felt this way at the powerful industrial base of Hamheung which was severely destroyed during the war.

In Hamheung too, I could see how deeply the desire for unification has taken root in the heart of everyone. A picture hung on the wall of the ammonium sulphate shop of the chemical fertilizer factory drew my attention. It was a picture of a train loaded with fertilizers rushing to the South, smashing the barrier, and the people living across the demarcation line were welcoming it. The slogan "Make the sterile land of South Korea fertile!" was to be seen everywhere.

That's right. What the workers produce here, and the grain the peasants harvest here are not for

the people of North Korea alone. They are to give happiness and a yet better life to the entire 30 million of Korea of one and the same blood.

Under the watchword "One for all and all for one!" the North Korean people are working not only for themselves but for the collective, for the entire people, for the South Korean people, too.

Tomorrow, North Korea will be helping South Korea. It was for this that North Korea has laid a firm foundation for socialism. The vigorous struggle for unification, thorough-going preparations for a new life through energetic labour—this flitted across my mind as the

highest expression of the Chullima spirit.

But this was not all.

One evening I went to a theatre to hear tenor Kim Yung Kil, a repatriate from Japan. Then at the dyestuffs factory in Hamheung the chief engineer, a South Korean, showed me around the factory. I visited the vinalon factory, so beautiful and precious to the Korean people, where I heard about Dr. Li Seung Ki who came from South Korea. Back in Pyongyang I met five film workers. Among them was Yoon Ryong Kyoo from South Korea who directed "The Tale of Choon Hyang." Later, I met soldiers who came over to the North. I began to feel that the entire

South Korean people, if the present situation continues, may come over to North Korea where even the Koreans of South Korean origin are returning from Japan.

I could feel here the pulse of a people, the people of North and South who desire so ardently unification.

No one would prefer poverty to prosperity, or death to life.

One may arm himself with gun and sabre, but he can not separate forever mothers and children, brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives.

The obstacles on the road from Kaesong to Seoul will be removed tomorrow.

Long live the unified Korea!

SPORTS

WONDERFUL RECORD

SHIN KEUM DAN, a merited woman athlete of Korea, won women's 400- and 800-metre races at the Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet held in Moscow on July 1-2.

Champions from the socialist countries as well as the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Italy and other countries, altogether 24 countries, took part in the meet. Among them were World Olympic and European record holders. In the 400-metre track she took the lead from the start, timing 24.1 sec. in the first 200 metres. Her winning the race was assured.

The weather was most unfavourable, with a strong head wind. Yet, she clocked 53.5 sec. in the 400-metre race.

Gert Kraan of the Netherlands came in second.

On the next day, July 2, the weather was worse with rain and wind. Again Shin Keum Dan steadily kept her lead in the 800-metre race all the way, regulating her speed. She finished the race in 2 min. 4.6 sec. Dutch champion Gert Kraan was again runner-up.

A Tass report described Shin Keum Dan's feat as the "incarnation of might."

At the championship meet held in our country in May, she shortened by 0.2 sec. the world's record of 53.4 sec. in 400 metres.

Then in June, she also improved her time in the 400 metres by clocking 52.1 sec. Twice Shin Keum Dan broke the world records in women's 400 metres.

Then at the May championship meet she ran the 800-metre track with an amazing record—2 min. 1.2 sec. The world's record stands at 2 min. 4.3 sec.

STAMPS OF KOREA

KOREAN GINSENG

From olden times, Korean ginseng, cultivated or wild, has enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Today it is cultivated in and around Kaesong area, the ginseng cultivation center of Korea. Ginseng is used as a medicine. Ginseng derivatives including ginseng liquor are ex-

ported to many countries.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, in colors, cultivated ginseng and its root.

Stamp 2, 5 jun, in colors, wild ginseng with its root against the background of forested mountains.

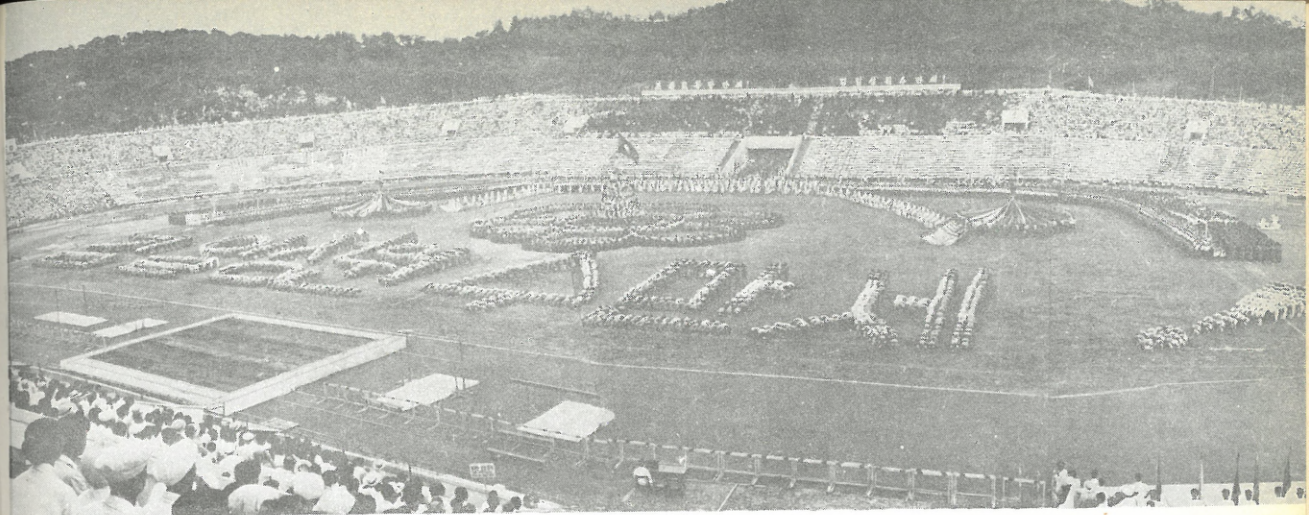
The two stamps measure 35 X 17. Perf. Offset.



①



②



School pupils of Pyongyang staged a mass game in honour of the 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation. Photo: A scene from "August Holiday"

A scene from the dance "The Chullima Is Galloping" presented by the amateur artists from South Hamkyung Province at the national art festival in honour of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea



